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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING just received your Magazine for March 1798, in which I find you have been so obliging as to insert the sketch I sent you of some of my arguments in defence of the exploded doctrine of *phlogiston*, and against the universally prevalent one of the *decomposition of water*, I hope you will not object to a few more articles of the same kind, in which I shall endeavour to be as concise as I possibly can.

If it be the water that is decomposed in procuring fixed and inflammable air from charcoal, by means of steam, and if water consists of oxygen and hydrogen, in the proportion of 85 parts of the former to 15 of the latter, they must be found in the same proportion in the result of the experiment. Again, fixed air is said to consist of 28 parts of charcoal and 72 of oxygen, and the inflammable air that is procured in this process, is said to consist of hydrogen and a little of the charcoal, without any oxygen.

But I have shewn, that by a slow supply of water, the whole of any quantity of it is expended without producing any fixed air at all; the whole produce being that kind of inflammable air which is said to contain no oxygen. Consequently, according to this experiment, there is no oxygen at all in water. It consists of hydrogen only.

In the second volume of the new edition of my "*Observations on Air*," (p. 284.) I observe, that "when I had no more water than was sufficient for the production of the air, there was never any sensible quantity of uncombined fixed air mixed with the inflammable air from the charcoal. This was particularly the case when I produced air by means of a burning lens in an exhausted receiver, or in an earthen retort, with the application of an intense heat.

This is not my assertion only. It is
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confirmed by Mr. Watts, whose accuracy no person will call in question. "It has been observed," he says, "by Dr. Priestley, and confirmed by my experience, that when much water passed in the form of steam, there is much fixed air formed; but little or none when the water is admitted so sparingly that no steam reaches the refrigeratory." See his *Description of a Pneumatical Apparatus*, subjoined to Dr. Beddoes's "*Considerations on the Medicinal Use of Factitious Airs*," p. 34.

When I made the experiment here referred to, I supposed that heavy inflammable air contained fixed air in a combined state, because fixed air is found when it is decomposed with pure air. But I am now satisfied that this fixed air is produced in the process, by the union of the two kinds of air. That this *must* be so in some cases, is evident, because the fixed air so procured is heavier than all the inflammable air employed.

The reason why more fixed air is produced when the supply of water is copious, is, I presume, because more water is necessary to the constitution of fixed than of inflammable air.

2. From this experiment with charcoal, it would appear that water consists wholly of hydrogen; but from another that I made with *terra ponderosa aerata*, it will appear to consist wholly of oxygen. For when water in the form of steam is made to pass over this substance in a red heat, nothing but the purest fixed air is procured, without any inflammable air at all.

These experiments favour my general hypothesis, that water is the basis of all kinds of air, and that without it no kind of air can be procured. In some cases, as perhaps the light inflammable air, it may constitute all that can be ascertained by gravity. And notwithstanding the great use that the French chemists make of scales and weights, they do not pretend to weigh either their *calorique*, or
2 H light;

light; and why may not *phlogiston* escape their researches, when they employ the same instruments in the investigation.

3. When mercury is revived from red precipitate in inflammable air, it has been said that the pure air from this substance, uniting with the inflammable air that disappears, forms *water*. But besides that I find no sufficient quantity of water when the experiment is made over mercury, it is evident, from my late experiments, that neither water, nor any thing else, is formed by it; since it is found diffused through the inflammable air that is left, and has more than once occasioned an explosion of the vessel in which the experiment is made, to the no small danger of the operator. I have, however, sometimes stopped the process, in order to examine the state of the air; and on comparing the quantity of the inflammable air that had disappeared, and that of the pure air diffused through it, I find, by an easy method of computation, that an ounce of mercury revived in this manner, absorbs not less than 362 ounce measures of inflammable air, which is more than the same quantity of *lead* or *bismuth* require. Of the former I have revived an ounce with 108 ounce measures of the inflammable air, and of the latter with 185.

Now since the same precipitate may be revived in a glass vessel with a red heat without any addition, and the mercury so revived cannot be distinguished from that which has imbibed the great quantity of inflammable air above-mentioned, the philosopher has only the choice of those two difficulties; viz. that the precipitate attracts *phlogiston* through the hot glass, or that the addition of so much inflammable air, or something contained in it, and essential to it, makes no sensible change in its properties.

In these experiments I found no fixed air in the water over which the process was made, though at other times I have found some: but this is not very extraordinary, since I have sufficiently proved that fixed air does consist of an union of pure air, and inflammable air, though I have not ascertained the circumstances on which this union is always formed.

By inserting these articles in your very valuable publication, you will oblige,

Sir, yours,

Northumberland,

J. PRIESTLEY.

Aug. 22, 1798.

P. S. In the fourth column of the article in March you have printed *ensure* instead of *consume*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Doubt not but a variety of persons, eager to fix their opinions concerning the medicinal power of gasses, have accused me of tardiness in the establishment of the Pneumatic Institution. No accusation however could be worse founded. I have never ceased to exert myself to bring the design to bear; but it is obvious that I had two serious difficulties to overcome. Had I begun without a certain fund, or without a superintendant qualified to conduct the enquiry, I should have failed altogether, and done a lasting injury to a good cause; supposing (what I firmly believe) that mankind can be benefited by endeavours of this nature.

The sum subscribed is adequate to many trials. I hope the sum *collected* will not fall far short of that *subscribed*. It is possible that some persons forbear to contribute till they see the institution on foot: The addition of 1000l. or 2000l. at most, would probably enable us to complete the present object, that is, to bring out decisive results, whether favourable or otherwise. Should any of your readers be disposed to yield us pecuniary assistance, they would find an account open at the house of Thomas Coutts, Esq. banker, Strand; or they may forward their contributions to me.

The difficulty respecting a superintendant was much the greater of the two; but in my judgment it is most completely overcome. A young man, endowed with talents for experimental researches at least equal to any person I have ever known, has at my earnest solicitation consented to undertake this most difficult charge. The subscribers who have most interested themselves in promoting the design, approve my choice; and with the rest I am willing to pledge my whole credit upon it. After a very short time, no one will need to rely on my judgment. Mr. DAVY has completed a course of experiments on the chemistry of light and heat, which will appear in the first volume of the *West-country Contributions*, and will, I think, go far towards settling many important points belonging to this abstruse subject. All imaginable means to secure authenticity and publicity shall be employed; I shall describe in a separate paper such as occur to me, and those which others may suggest we shall willingly adopt. The city of Bristol and its populous neighbourhood, will, we hope, afford an ample supply of patients.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Ciſten, Oct. 9.

THO. BEDDOES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE land tax which has hitherto been granted *annually*, having been made perpetual from the 25th of March next, the time when the annual act passed in the beginning of the last session will expire, it is natural to enquire into the advantages likely to arise from the adoption of a measure, which formerly would have been strenuously opposed, on principles now thought of little importance, in comparison with any pecuniary advantage to the state or to individuals.

When Mr. PITT introduced the project into parliament, it was not for the purpose of providing for the interest of a new loan, but with the view of facilitating the raising of future loans, by absorbing a large quantity of the stock at present in the market, and thus raising the current price; while at the same time it would be attended with an increase of revenue. This at least was the minister's avowed object, and he estimated that it would be the means of redeeming, or taking out of the market, about 80,000,000*l.* of stock; but it appears that this estimate is too high, even if the plan can be fully carried into execution without any alteration of the present terms, which is very improbable. The tax cannot be fairly stated to produce on an average more than 1,900,000*l.* per ann. and if one half is redeemed by persons interested in the land, so much three per cent. stock must be transferred as will produce an annuity of 1,045,000*l.* and for the other half purchased by persons not interested, the stock transferred must produce an annuity of 1,140,000*l.* making together 2,185,000*l.* per ann. and the capital of stock transferred, 72,833,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This appears to be the greatest extent of its operation that can be expected; for if the plan were to succeed, it is probable that the principal part would be purchased by persons interested in the land, and if more than half was purchased by such persons, the capital of stock transferred must be proportionably less than the amount I have stated. In order to form a just idea of the permanent effect that the redemption of such a portion of stock would have, it should be recollected, that it is only about a sixth part more than the amount of the new stock created last year would have appeared, had the loyalty loan been made in three per cents.

The measure may be thought of considerable importance at present for supporting the credit of the public funds, by keeping up their price; and if fully carried into execution, it would certainly produce an addition to the revenue; but this gain to the revenue is evidently a loss to individuals, who transfer a fixed annuity in order to be released from the payment of an annuity of less amount, when they might pay the latter regularly out of the former, and retain the surplus. Thus, in order to redeem 20*l.* land-tax, the capital of three per cents, which must be transferred, is 733*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* producing 22*l.* per annum. But if a person purchases only 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* stock, and keeps it in his own hands, appropriating the dividend to the payment of his land-tax, to which it is just equal, it is obvious he saves 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* stock. In the case of persons purchasing the tax who are not interested in the land, the loss to the individual is doubled, and may be set in a still clearer view: such persons, for 20*l.* land tax must transfer 800*l.* three per cents. which, if bought at 50, makes the interest the tax pays them for their money exactly five per cent. whereas the stock transferred produced them exactly six per cent. and the only inducement which there appears to be for relinquishing this difference of interest is a preference of the security of a tax upon land, to the revenues on which the public funds depend, though many persons will be inclined to doubt the justness or propriety of any such distinction.

One of your correspondents, p. 18, expresses a doubt with respect to the success of the scheme, and his doubts are likely to be increased, by the great number of landholders who are totally at a loss to discover the advantages which it is supposed to offer to them. What these advantages are, I would willingly state, in order to enable others to form a fair judgment on the subject, but I can discover none, except the possibility that as estates generally increase in value the less they are incumbered; such as are thus exonerated from the tax, may, upon sale, produce a greater difference beyond the price they would otherwise have sold at, than the sum paid at present for the tax would then amount to; and the supposition that some may prefer an increase of the nett income of their estates to a somewhat greater income arising in part from a different source.

Oct. 12, 1798.

G.

W

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have announced the opportunity of seeing the planets *Mercury* and *Venus*, perhaps you will be pleased to accept this account of their appearance.

I looked for them on the 7th without success, the sky being cloudy.

On the 8th, at half past four, the *Moon* and *Venus* rose nearly together, and almost due east. The *Moon* was then so near her conjunction (being only 31 hours distant from it), that she exhibited no phase; but appeared a small brilliant planet, though less luminous than *Venus*. To the telescope (a reflector with a power of about 60) the *Moon* was a beautiful thread of light in her lower circumference, a little oblique to the horizon, and finely falcated; so that the cusps vanishing in a point were distinctly seen. *Venus* was entirely lucid; of a golden coloured light; ill defined from extreme brilliancy, and gibbous. *Mercury* I saw not; his light, probably, being obscured by the vicinity of the rays of the *Moon* and *Venus*. *Venus* continued to be apparent till about a quarter before six: a little after six she had ceased to be so.

On Friday, the 11th, I again saw *Venus*, about a quarter before six in the morning; but not *Mercury*.

This morning, about two minutes before five, (12th Oct. 16 h. 58' apparent time) I saw *Venus* very brilliant indeed, about 5 degrees above the horizon, and nearly 2 degrees south of the east. About 18 minutes after, *Mercury* was also visible, below *Venus*, and a little east of her; *Mercury* being then almost exactly east.

They had both a fine golden light; both gibbous, and ill defined: *Mercury* with somewhat of a redder tint. Any planets of less splendour than these now are, would have been very red and hazy so near the horizon. *Mercury* was then very visible to the eye; by which, indeed, (through a green glass) I first found him. In about 15 or 20 minutes, *Mercury*, though still visible to the telescope, became very indistinct to the eye, being lost nearly in the increasing twilight. *Venus* remained very brilliant, and still far from well defined.

The appearance of *Mercury* is so rare, that I do not recollect to have seen him above once before, (then emerging from an occultation by the *Moon*) except as a spot in transiting the sun's disk.

There is hope, however, if the weather should then be as fine as now, of a very fine opportunity of seeing him on the

25th and 26th of December, (the latter being his day of greatest elongation) between four and five in the evening, between the bright star in *Aquila* and the tail of *Sagittarius*. He will be then almost duly south-west.

And between the 13th and the 15th of December, about half past seven in the morning, *Venus* may be expected to be seen then distinctly falcated, being within about seventeen days of her superior conjunction, and toward south-east by east, between *Serpentarius* and *Sagittarius*.

I must observe, that I was rather surprised to find a *lunated* or *crescent-like* appearance of *Mercury* and *Venus*, indicated in the notice of their expected phenomena at this time. It is necessarily not the appearance of either when at or near their greatest elongation. *Mercury* is now at it; and *Venus* is still too distant from her conjunction to assume it distinctly, for I think some weeks to come.

I know not whether it be requisite to observe, that in looking for *Saturn*, (then with an altitude of nearly 60 degrees south south-east) at near five this morning, I was struck with an appearance not far from the famous *Nebula* in the *Præsepe Cancræ*, of a kind of *filamentous* light, diffused over a space of some minutes: whether *cometary*, or not, I pretend not from one observation to determine.

SOLAR HALO.

There is at this time (12 Oct. 23 h. 25 min. 13 Oct. 11 h. 25' comm. time) nearly a complete and beautifully-coloured *Halo* round the *Sun*, the preceding limb of which is nearly on the meridian. From this its *radius* (and diameter consequently) may be pretty nearly collected. It is very even, and in breadth about 30 min. Therm. 49 in the shade—Wind west—Bar. 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ —Sky generally free from clouds, but hazy in south and west.

A very permanent *Halo*, which lasted above two hours, I saw near the time of the *vernal equinox*, nearly similar in magnitude and phenomena to this. C. LOFFT.

Troston, near Bury, Oct. 13, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a question still undetermined by practitioners who have employed the *Resuscitative* art, how far it is proper to exhibit an emetic in cases of suspended action of the vital principle from drowning. I own myself that I am much prejudiced in favour of this practice, not because

because I have been so fortunate myself as to restore life, in a case, where my first attention was directed towards rousing the powers of the stomach by exciting vomiting: but for the most obvious reasons, which I shall presently explain.

The Royal Humane Society did me the honour of presenting me with a medal, at their last annual court of directors, for a successful and extraordinary case. In the directions published by the Society for the recovery of drowned persons, we are strictly forbidden the practice of giving vomits, because it is known that emetics suddenly weaken the powers of life, as is manifest from the sickness, feebleness of pulse, and general debility which constantly accompany their operation. These effects the learned Doctor Fothergill observes in his "*New Inquiry into the Suspension of Vital-action*," probably overbalance any advantage that otherwise might accrue from the general concussion. Emetics therefore he adds, "but ill suit with the intention of restoring animation." I shall just relate the case before alluded to, and make such observations as the nature of *that* case suggests.

Ann Blake aged 13 years, attempted to destroy herself by drowning in a tub of water. She had remained in the water above a quarter of an hour, and just as she was taken out, I came to her assistance. She was to all appearance dead; there was no pulsation either in the temporal artery or at the wrist; her body was cold and motionless, and her face livid. After having the body well rubbed, and volatiles applied to the wrists, temples, breast, &c. it occurred to me, knowing from experiments that the stomach retained the vital principle long after it has ceased in all other parts of the system, that the intentions should be directed towards calling it into action: accordingly I gave her by spoonfulls a solution of the oxyd of zinc in water, which with difficulty I got down the throat, owing to a strong contraction of the epiglottis. In about ten minutes the body became convulsed, a large quantity of water was ejected from the stomach; the muscles of the jaw which before were rigid, now became relaxed, and the heart pulsated; the lungs were inflated, and when she could swallow, a cordial volatile draught was given her. By the next morning she was quite recovered.

If we consider the general shock which emetics give to the system, and the great

probability there is of immediately stimulating the heart by the disengagement of oxygen-gas in the stomach, I think we are fully warranted in having recourse to such powerful aids. I will grant in cases of congestions in the blood-vessels of the brain, by the imprudent administration of vomits, there are some instances recorded, where their use in cases of suspended animation has been attended with fatal consequences. I am at present engaged in pursuing a series of experiments, which when completed, will throw more light on the subject: and it will be the pride of my life to employ my leisure hours to those enquiries, which can tend to any discoveries that can ultimately tend to abbreviate the catalogue of human maladies. I am, your obliged, &c.

Ely Place, Holborn,

Oct. 18, 1798. CHARLES BROWN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE OF THE MANUFACTURES OF FRANCE.

THE manufactures of France resemble the ruins of a magnificent building, whose foundations have failed, and which has fallen in upon itself. In the interior parts of the country, and in the cities which were formerly the most flourishing, are seen the effects of the revolutionary shocks, and the consequences of the most obstinate and deeply-felt war that ever desolated France. Except some few articles produced at Lyons, manufactures are every where reduced to the lowest state, without a hope of rising again. There is a universal dearth of workmen and materials. No permanent attention can be bestowed on commerce and the mechanic arts until the return of peace; and there is nothing but a well-established internal tranquillity which can gradually bring them back to their former state. All the enterprises in which active and industrious individuals engage, even at Paris, under the eye and the protection of government, and with all the encouragement held out by the public spirit of the national institutions, are in reality nothing more than essays, which excite hopes, indeed, for futurity, but which languish at present under a multitude of difficulties.

OLIVIER has a manufactory of porcelain in the *Fauxbourg St. Antoine*: it was first established by his father, has already continued sixty years, but has been considerably enlarged and improved by the present proprietor. Every species of pottery

pottery is there fabricated, from the coarsest to the most elegant kinds. The glazing of the latter is fine and smooth, and the colours are beautiful; but there is still room for improvement in the forms; and the most zealous attention is displayed in endeavours to give them that lightness of shape, and elegance of *contour*, which have hitherto given a distinguished pre-eminence to the English pottery. OLIVIER is very successful in his imitations of Etruscan vases, as well for the substance as for the colouring. The vessels, framed of a metallic earth extracted from a mine near Paris, are light, bear the fire, and are sold at a moderate price. OLIVIER prepares also a composition which very nearly approaches the basalt in colour, weight, solidity, and sound. He has produced small *caryatides* of that composition, which have the additional merit of tasteful design and just proportions. This manufactory will at some future day become, to France and to foreign countries, what Wedgwood's formerly was before its decline. At present it is destitute of the necessary means to keep it in active employment. The works bespoken proceed slowly, for want of hands.

A Scot, of the name of O'RELLY, who has within a few years established a glass-manufactory, executes all the finest works that have hitherto distinguished that branch in England. His glass resembles the English in brightness, polish, and clearness: the forms are as beautiful, and the engraving surpasses that of the English glass. O'RELLY is one of the most accomplished artists in this last particular; and never has the art of engraving on glass been carried to a higher degree of perfection. He cuts entire historic subjects on vases, cups, ewers, of the most elegant antique forms; and, like the most skilful engraver, gives a finish to the drawing of the naked figure, to the folds of the drapery, and even the expression of the countenance. He places and finishes, with equal taste in the selection as lightness in the execution, borders of arabesques or of antique ornaments. He has produced ewers ornamented with detached figures from Herculaneum, and with groups of dancing-women and musicians; and vases representing Bacchantians, Fauns, Nymphs, and Satyrs. The cutting of one of these vases requires a week's labour, because O'RELLY has not yet formed more than one pupil in that branch; of course, they bear a considerable price: that of a well finished

ewer is from ten to twelve louis-d'ors. The proprietor of this fine manufactory, which is situate in the quarter of the Invalids, has constructed a conical melting-furnace on a new plan, which is fifty-eight feet in diameter at the base, and three hundred feet high: but he cannot procure workmen.

A German, named DIHL, has a porcelain manufactory on the *Boulevard du Temple*, which rivals and even surpasses that of Seve. Whatever difference exists between the productions of these two manufactories is decidedly in favour of the former, in the whiteness and solidity of the composition, the liveliness of the colours, and the brilliancy of the gilding. The individual figures are extremely beautiful, as well as the assemblage of the groups. The forms of the vessels, of whatever kind, are remarkable for taste and lightness, and the paintings excellent. His extensive warehouses are richly furnished, and exhibit no symptoms either of a scarcity of workmen or a want of sale. This branch of manufacture was one of those which formerly enjoyed peculiar privileges, and whose productions were honoured with the name of a prince, as "porcelain of Monsieur," "porcelain of the count d'Artois," &c. Since the abolition of the privileges enjoyed by the manufactory at Seve, which was conducted on the king's account, that of DIHL has been considerably enlarged, and carried to greater perfection.

Another manufactory, that heretofore belonged to the court, and was in a most flourishing state—that of the *Gobelins*—is not at present in so high activity as it has been some little time back; the workmen being reduced to one half their former number. The store-rooms, nevertheless, are still richly furnished with beautiful tapestries; and the works continue to be prosecuted, though not on the former extensive scale; a few looms only being employed in working after good original paintings by French artists, and copies from those of the famous masters of the Italian school. It is under the direction of the minister for the home department.

The tannery of SEGUIN has become famous by the recent discovery of a new mode of preparing leather, which is very advantageous, and extremely quick in its operation. The usual mode which has hitherto prevailed in the other tanneries consists in the different processes of previous washing, taking off the flesh, swelling the leather, and tanning it. In the previous

previous process of washing the hides, SEGUIN deviates from the general practice: with him, they are not, as elsewhere, thrown in a confused heap into the water, but hang separate from each other, and extended perpendicularly, in order that both sides may equally imbibe the moisture. To take off the hair, the hide is hung in a vat full of lime-water; and, as the lime naturally subsides to the bottom of the vessel, the water is frequently stirred, that it may constantly remain impregnated with the particles of lime, and that its action may be duly exerted on the hide. This operation requires eight days. SEGUIN has discovered that, when a small quantity of sulphuric acid is mixed in the water which has already been employed in this process, it renews and even increases its activity.

The process of swelling the leather is completed in twenty-four hours. The hides, cleaned from all adhering portions of flesh, are sunk in vats filled with water which is impregnated with a fifteen-hundredth, or from that to a thousandth part, of sulphuric acid.

In tanning the leather, SEGUIN has rejected the common method of laying the hides in pits. He first plunges them in water impregnated with tan; and, after having repeated this immersion, he adds a new liquor, whose strength is between the eleventh and twelfth degrees of the ærometer, such as is employed for the liquefaction of salts. The operation of this tan is very expeditious. The hides are at first soaked in a weak solution of tan, which only operates on their outer surface, and afterwards by degrees in a stronger tan. By this process the soal-leather is tanned in from fourteen to sixteen days; and SEGUIN has often completed his operation in six or eight. The hides are then dried in the usual manner. As the vamp-leather is not subjected to the process of swelling, it is tanned in three or four days.

It was long believed that the effect of the tan was only to astringe and consolidate the fibres of the hide, which had been relaxed by the preceding operations: but SEGUIN has discovered that the tan contains a peculiar element, which spontaneously dissolves in the water, but which afterwards penetrates into the pores of the leather, there acquires consistency, and becomes thenceforward indissoluble even to water itself. He remarked the effect of this amalgamation in glue, which, being first precipitated by that element,

becomes indissoluble in hot water. After such amalgamation, the leather ceases to be dissoluble.

The result of these observations affords room to hope that a diminution may take place in the consumption of oak-bark, and that many other vegetable substances may be found, of which infusions may be used in tanning. Their aptness for the purpose may be discovered, if infusions of them possess the same property of precipitating glue.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your medical correspondents will (through the medium of your very entertaining Magazine) favour the writer with their opinion of the effect of Rosemary (used as tea) on the human constitution, they will confer an obligation on your constant reader and great admirer,

Aldermanbury,

W. H.

Oct. 18, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I N. has, in your last Magazine, again brought forward the "*Summary View of the Doctrines*," &c. published by the society of Friends; and maintains that in it they acknowledge and assert the divinity of Jesus Christ, because they say, in scriptural language, that "Christ is the power of God unto salvation." This passage, corrected as it is in the "*Summary View*," must seem inserted with an intent to explain, or define, their idea of Christ's divinity: and if the explanation were universally adopted by the society, I should, without hesitation, conclude as formerly (No. xxxi. p. 328,) "that the Quakers do not, like orthodox believers, consider the word of God, the Son, the Messiah, the Mediator, as a person, but merely as an attribute of the Deity, viz. his power exerted in a particular direction, or to a particular end."

It would, on the same view, be deducible, that the society of Friends agreed with the Socinians in their leading tenet: (I did not say tenets, as I. N.'s postscript seems to insinuate) and must rank with other Unitarians, or Deists of revelation.

It appears, however, from the observations of W. F. and of Eutheates, (Monthly Magazine for July and August) that the Friends, individually, do not adopt any such principle from the "*Summary View*," nor from any established

blished creed, respecting the subject in question: but it seems a general sentiment among them to reject the trinitarian doctrine. Eutheates says, "The Quakers do most assuredly acknowledge the divinity of Christ, since they believe that he is co-eternal with the father—that, in the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God."

If this is to be depended upon as the most general opinion of the society, we must certainly no longer consider Friends as Deists under revelation. They would then belong to a rank of christians almost unknown at the present day, and from acknowledging only two persons in the divinity, might be called *Binarians*. Through conversations had with several thinking Friends, since my first letter, I am convinced that the information of Eutheates is well-founded; and learn that the Binarian hypothesis prevails among them very extensively, though they take no pains to avow or enforce it, either publicly or privately. I observe also in the works of Fox, Barclay, &c. that these ancient Friends use the expressions "Spirit of God," and "Spirit of Christ," as synonymous; but, that they never personify the Holy Spirit. In conformity with the more general sentiments of the society, the committee, in republishing the "*Summary View*," should therefore omit, or modify the Scripture text superadded to their avowal of Christ's divinity, which has misled many readers, being considered as an elucidation of the previous statement; and has caused the Friends to be ranked as Socinians, Deists, &c.

If we conclude that most of the members of the society are Binarians, this circumstance must certainly be added to their peculiarities, as they would, perhaps, stand alone in their belief. Would it then hurt their feelings to be informed that the opinion prevalent among them, has been anathematized as heretical and damnable, by a general council? I apprehend it would not. The second council of Nice probably did not find the Binarian hypothesis adopted at the time, but foresaw that it might readily branch out from the doctrine of the Semi-Arians, and determined to anticipate the mischief.

G. W.'s candid and well-written animadversions on the Quakers, (*Monthly Magazine* for August last) deserve to be noticed, and I think might be satisfactorily answered; but would rather invite to this undertaking some active and intelligent member of the society.

Hermitage, Oct. 12, 1798.

M. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. WISE's observations, in your *Magazine* for September, are very analogous to S. E.'s, and seem to have no better foundation. He says, "*I was not known to them by the name of Jehovah*," does not signify that they knew not the name: but that they knew not the thing promised in that name; at least, not in any conspicuous degree.

Now, if the most plain and direct assertions are to be thus evaded, or done away, how can we depend upon any thing said in the Scriptures? However, before Mr. W.'s ideas are canvassed, we must expect some proofs, or decisive texts, in favour of what he has advanced. *Mere gratis dicta*, unsupported either by direct or collateral evidence, only serve to shew the nakedness of the land. Would Mr. WISE, in all difficult passages of Holy Writ, distort the sense of terms usually received, and extract from the words whatever meaning he thinks proper? Does he not see the consequences which must follow, if such a mode of interpretation were generally admitted?

Mr. W. has further asserted, that "*Eli-Shaddai*" is most properly a "*name of Essence*:" whereas "*Jehovah*" was a name of *distinction*, respecting God's promise to be peculiarly the God of Israel." But, if he will take the trouble to examine, with care, the *Jewish Doctors*, to whom he has referred, or consult the authorities quoted in "*Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon*," he may soon be convinced of his error.

M. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE trustees of Coward's fund having taken no notice of the challenge which appeared in your *Miscellany* some months ago, and your correspondent not having, according to promise, given an account of the dissolution of the Northampton academy; if, among your numerous readers, any one that is duly qualified will give some account of that extraordinary event, that the young men may be judged according to their merits, and not, as they now are, condemned without a hearing, by the prejudices of one party, or wholly acquitted by the prejudices of the other; it will be esteemed a favour by many of your readers, and among others by your's, &c.

A FRIEND to JUSTICE.

Oct. 8, 1798.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has at all times been so common an artifice of party to stigmatize its adversaries by some opprobrious name, that particular examples of the fact may be deemed unworthy of notice. Yet, where individuals actually suffer from the impudent licentiousness with which this is done, and obnoxious ideas are associated in the public mind which have not the least real connexion, some appeal to truth and reason, on the part of the injured, is natural, if not necessary. I conceive this at present to be the case with respect to the charge of *Jacobinism*, so industriously brought forward on all occasions, by a certain set of writers, against all who disapprove of the measures of ministers, however differing from each other in political principles, and however free the greater part may be from any designs which can justify such an imputation.

Every one acquainted with the history of the French Revolution must know, that a club called the *Jacobins*, from the place of their meeting in Paris, connected with a number of others throughout the kingdom, openly attempted to overcome the legal representatives of the nation, to overturn a constitution established by general consent, and to involve every thing in anarchy and confusion, that no obstacle might exist to their schemes. The essence of *Jacobinism*, according to its true signification, then is—

To hold that a majority may lawfully be governed by a minority, upon the pretext of the public good:

To pay no regard to the will of the nation, as declared by those who have been fairly delegated for the purpose:

To scruple no means, however base or violent, to compass a political end:

To consider absolute anarchy, and the destruction of all natural and civil rights, as a cheap purchase for speculative improvements in a constitution.

I am sure I have no objection that every man in this kingdom, who avows, either in word or action, these principles, should by name be exposed as a Jacobin to the hatred and suspicion of his fellow-citizens.

But it is *not Jacobinism* to maintain—

That government was instituted for the good of the many, not the emolument of the few:

That there at all times exists, in the majority of a political society, a right of making such alterations in their form of government, as upon mature deliberation

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they shall think conducive to the public welfare:

That privileged bodies derive all title to their privileges from the consent and advantage of the whole:

That, therefore, wars and public burdens for the particular interest of those bodies are a public injustice.

That a friend of mankind may wish well to the cause of liberty all over the globe, without waiting for the permission of his own partial or prejudiced countrymen.

Finally, *Republicanism*, the spirit of which is, in fact, the very essence of every thing free in political constitutions, is not *Jacobinism*, but the very reverse.

These principles, in contempt and defiance of all calumnious appellations, I shall ever be ready to avow, as

An ENGLISHMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE first principle of every good government ought to be to prevent crimes; and those laws which are framed for this purpose, are far more beneficial than those which inflict punishment upon the offenders.

The great extent of the commerce of this country, and the facility with which it is carried on, gives great opportunities to those who have been guilty of theft to dispose of the property, and may in a degree be considered as a temptation to commit it; whether this might in any considerable degree be removed without laying too great restrictions upon trade, is a matter that may admit of some doubt.—Several instances have occurred within these few years, of clerks to merchants and bankers absconding with considerable property, particularly in Bills, many of which have been negotiated with different tradesmen for goods, before the account of the theft could be made public, or in places where the particulars of it had not reached: in some of these instances the persons losing the Bills have indemnified the drawers and Acceptors of them on refusing to pay them, in order to trace the Bills back to the person who stole them; but they are seldom traced further than to some tradesman or manufacturer who proves (or pretends to prove) that he gave value for them, to some person he knew not: in those cases where it has been tried, it has always (unless some suspicious circumstances have attended it) been given in favour of the person so taking the Bills. I do not pretend to arraign these decisions,

decisions, nevertheless there is a difficulty that has arisen in my mind respecting them, which has never been satisfactorily answered; viz. how a person taking a Bill under these circumstances can have a legal right to it from another who had no such right to it himself?—But allowing these decisions to be perfectly right and legal, might not the law in this case be amended by enacting that any person taking a Bill of a stranger must take the consequences of that Bill, should it prove to have been stolen. To this it may be objected that it would very much cramp trade, especially what was done at public fairs, where the buyers and sellers were unknown to each other, and where Bills of Exchange were taken, not on the credit of the person they were received from, but on the credit of the drawer. That such a case might arise cannot be denied, but it would so seldom occur, very little inconvenience would arise from it: the parties going to such fairs might take Bank Notes, and it very rarely happens to persons who go to fairs to purchase goods, but that there is some person or other there that they are known to, who could inform the party if needful where they reside; which in such cases would be all that was necessary.

As to those persons who go to London, Liverpool, Manchester or Birmingham to purchase goods, it would be no difficult matter for any person, were they entire strangers at those places, to get some friend or acquaintance to give the party a letter to some respectable person in those places, to whom reference might be had by any other person in the same place, were any doubts to arise respecting Bills that might be offered in payment for goods, on account of the parties not being known.

Was such a law enacted, it would be the most effectual bar to the negotiation of stolen Bills, and would thereby lessen the temptations clerks may be under of absconding with property; and unless the Bills were due and presented for payment before the acceptor had notice of the theft, would secure the value of them to the party who was robbed: and although Bills that have been stolen may through inattention be taken by honest tradesmen, yet many instances have been known, where they have been traced back to persons of such suspicious character, that there has been great reason to suspect they were accessories if not principals in the robbery. Such a law would also be the best check upon attempts upon the mails,

many of which are still carried on horses to those towns that do not lie upon the coach roads. I am, Sir, your humble servant,
I. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REMEMBER when I first studied mineralogy, nothing went down but the volcanic system; this formed a leading feature in my system of associated ideas, and in consequence, wherever I travelled, I saw strong evidences of eruptions, craters and concussions, in every hill and valley which met the eye.

Some such an effect has place in the cerebrum and cerebellum of your ingenious correspondent MEIRION; whose fancy dwelling on ideal circular stone-temple, druids, and oaks, sees the march of Caractacus in the Rigadoon, and can trace the harp of the ancient British bard in the pocket-kit of the modern dancing-master.

But without disclosing too much from the rusty parchment rolls of our family (for you must know Mr. E. that **I also am an Antiquarian*). I can venture to assure our worthy friend MEIRION that he is probably in the wrong, in supposing that the very expressive and learned phrases "*Hey derry down, and down, down, derry,*" means an invitation to the swine and swine-herds, to go to the oaks, and gather acorns.

No, sir! in the very teeth and forehead of Taliessen himself, in spite even of king Bladud, surrounded by his hogs (kings in those days, Mr. E. were as fond of hogs, as ever since the reign of Charles the second they have been of *black spaniels*), I must assert, that the words in question are purely of ENGLISH ORIGIN, and are simply an amorous invitation, or rather exhortation, from the gentleman to his partner in the dance, to move a little quicker, and signify (as you will see by the help of an additional *a* only), *Hey down, deary down, down deary!*

As we are both antiquarians, I trust MEIRION will not be angry at my *superior success* in this important controversy; and that he will remember the old sentence, "*Yndeb a brawed garoch†.*"

So subscribing myself your and his obedient servant, I finish my disquisition.
JUN 20, 1798. HARFAGER.

* "*Et ego sum Pictor.*"

† "*Let brotherly love prevail.*" The motto of the Society of ancient Britons.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

S. E. in endeavouring to reconcile the inconsistency of the authors of Genesis and Exodus (p. 93 of your last Magazine), proposes that the English text of the scripture should be the standard for consideration. It must surely occur to S. E. that no biblical criticism can deserve attention, which is not founded on the original language of scripture. Would he be so absurd as to criticise particular words, or phrases, in Homer, from Pope's translation of them; without looking at the Greek words in which they are expressed? If the English translators of the Bible have dextrously applied the pruning-hook, or the plane; and, after levelling all asperities, or refractory projections, have covered the mutilated stock with a smooth, uniform varnish, are we, therefore, for ever to be precluded from enquiring into the primary state of the tree of our religion, and from ascertaining its genuine fruits?

The assertion of a bishop, however learned, made without any proof, not countenanced by any passages of scripture, will have no more weight than S. E.'s own authority. Nothing can be more express than the words quoted from Exodus, chap. vi. 3. "I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, (under the title, or denomination of) El-Shaddai, but by my name Jehovah was I not known to them." It must be either a strange misunderstanding, or a mere evasion, to deduce any other meaning from these plain words, than what they usually convey. They are, therefore, directly contradictory to the texts cited from Genesis (see Monthly Magazine for July, page 10); and likewise to many other passages. Thus, if S. E. will allow the reference to the Hebrew Bible, he may find the title of Jehovah applied to the supreme God before the flood. "And Eve conceived, and bare a son: and she said, I have gotten a man from Jehovah." Gen. iv. 1. In the same chapter, verse 26, it is said, "Then began men to call on the NAME OF JEHOVAH." Again, "Noah said, Blessed be Jehovah, the God of Shem;" chap. ix. 26. And, "He said unto Abraham, I am Jehovah, who brought thee out of Ur, of the Chaldees, to give thee this land. And Abraham said, Adonai Jehovah (Lord Jehovah), whereby shall I know that I shall inherit it;" chap. xv. 7, 8. In chap. xxvii. 20, "Isaac said unto his son, How is it that thou hast found the

venison so quickly? and he said, Because Jehovah, thy God, brought it to me." In chap. xxviii. 13, "And behold Jehovah stood above the ladder, and said, I am Jehovah, the God of Abraham thy father, and the God of Isaac," &c. Verse 21, Jacob himself says, "If I return to my father's house in peace, then shall Jehovah be my God."

S. E. may now consider how these passages agree with the pointed assertion in Exodus, vi. 3. And I ask him, on what authority, from the Hebrew language, he, or Dr. WARBURTON, should maintain that the word Shem (name) signifies, in Exodus vi. 3, "a title of honour," but only implies a simple denomination in all the other passages; even where it is connected with similar words? Can he suppose that Noah, after his great deliverance, when he builded an altar to Jehovah (Genesis viii. 20.) and blessed him, annexed less honour or reverence to the name than was paid to it by Moses and his successors? When the words, "I am Jehovah, the God of Abraham, and of Isaac," Genesis xxviii. 13, were addressed to Jacob, does S. E. think they were not intended to command the same respect from Jacob as from Moses at a future period?

It seems here not amiss to state the opinion of the most respectable among the ancient Rabbins, who must surely have understood the purport of Hebrew words better than Dr. WARBURTON. In direct opposition to the notion of this learned prelate, they, in all times, have considered the word Jehovah as the *proper distinctive name* of the God of the Jews, and the adjuncts to it, or the other appellatives in holy writ, as descriptive of his attributes. When to the name Jehovah, are added the terms, El Elioun, Abir, Shaddai, El Hashamaim, El Holam, that is, most-high, all-sufficient, mighty, omnipotent, the God of heaven and earth, the eternal; and many others quoted by the Rabbins from Exodus xxxiv. 6, 7. &c. these certainly, and not the simple name, must be deemed "titles of honour."

S. E. may see another clear distinction between the usual name and an assumed "title of honour," in Exodus, chap. iii. 14, 15. When the children of Israel, long domiciliated in Egypt, had forsaken the worship of their ancestors, and adopted the Egyptian divinities, Isis, Osiris, Apis, &c. Moses is commissioned by Elohi, angel, or prince of the Elohim, in a burning bush, verse 3, to remind his

his brethren of the name of the God of their fathers, to conduct them out of Egypt, and to re-establish the sacred rites of the God of Abraham in the desert of the Red Sea, or in Mount Horeb: verse 12—18, &c. Moses considering the defection of the Israelites from their antient habits and religion, queries, "When I come unto them, and shall say to them, The God of your fathers hath sent me unto you; and they shall say unto me, What is his name? What shall I say unto them?" The answer is, "I am who I am" (Ehjah asher Ehjah): Thus shalt thou say to the children of Israel, EHJEH hath sent me unto you." This title is supposed to denote supremacy, independence, and self-existence: but does not appear to have been applied as a "title of honour" to the God of the Israelites, before that time. To remove all doubt, therefore, a reference is made in the next verses (15, 16.) to the usual, or proper name, by which he had been design-

nated for many ages, as the foregoing quotations prove. "And God said moreover unto Moses, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, JEHOVAH, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath sent me unto you: this is my name for ever, and this my memorial unto all generations."

The last passage compared with v. 3. chap. vi. seems to make the author of Exodus inconsistent with himself. On this point, however, it is not necessary to insist: but I shall think myself obliged to S. E. or any other of your correspondents, for a solution of the difficulty originally proposed, on fair grounds and documents, or by a strict mode of reasoning: as also for authorities respecting the origin of the terms Iö, IOU, IAö, or IEHEUA; viz. whether they were first applied to a divinity of Chaldea, Syria, or Egypt; or brought, in the progress of civilization, from East to West, from the distant shores of India. M. R.

A VIEW OF THE FORMER AND PRESENT STATE OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

ABSTRACT of the PUBLIC INCOME and EXPENDITURE in the Year 1697, being the last Year of a War with France.

INCOME.					
REMAINING at Michaelmas, 1696	-	-	-	-	£807,204
Nett produce of the Customs	-	-	-	-	694,892
Excise	-	-	-	-	1,049,979
Post-Office	-	-	-	-	123,771
Land-Taxes	-	-	-	-	899,824
Capitation or Poll-Tax	-	-	-	-	212,126
Promiscuous Taxes	-	-	-	-	182,574
Sundry other Receipts	-	-	-	-	215,596
Loans; being the excess of the sums borrowed beyond those repaid	-	-	-	-	4,078,196
Total					£8,264,162
EXPENDITURE.					
Navy, 40,000 Seamen	-	-	-	-	£2,821,931
Army, 87,440 Land Forces	-	-	-	-	2,646,083
Ordnance for Sea and Land Service	-	-	-	-	520,568
Civil List	-	-	-	-	745,502
Miscellaneous Services	-	-	-	-	1,238,679
Remaining at Michaelmas, 1697	-	-	-	-	291,401
Total					£8,264,164

According to the appreciation of money in the table given in the last Number of the Monthly Magazine, the amount of the supplies at the above period appears to have been equal to £19,165,825 at present.

With respect to the following account of the present state of the revenue and expenditure, it may be proper to observe, that there was no money remaining in the Exchequer at the beginning, nor at the end of the year, except the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty derived from Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, usually applied to the payment of governor's salaries, and of annuities charged thereon.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT of the ORDINARY REVENUE and EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES, constituting the public income of GREAT BRITAIN for the Year 1797.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

Nett produce of the Customs	£4,591,242	19	2½
Excise (including annual Malt-duty)	10,283,978	4	4¼
Stamps	-	-	-
Land and Assessed-Taxes	2,091,282	12	2
Salt-duties	3,334,435	15	2½
Post-Office	496,964	12	1
Shilling in the pound on Pensions, &c.	798,795	17	4½
Sixpence in the pound on ditto	35,460	12	4
Hackney-Coaches	49,696	12	2
Hawkers and Pedlars	24,110	12	2
Small branches of the Hereditary Revenue, viz.	5,303	16	6
Alienation Fines	£3,721	8	8
Sheriff's Profits	623	10	6
Compositions	1	10	0
Seizures of prohibited and uncustomed Goods	23,485	12	1¼
	27,832	1	3¼

EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.

Monies paid for Interest on Loan of £1,875,000 to Ireland, in 1797	90,875	0	0
By Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills to Merchants of Grenada	132,000	0	0
Fees of regulated Exchequer Offices	72,350	2	5
Sale of Dutch Prizes	550,000	0	0
Corn sold on Government account	120,000	0	0
Other Monies paid to the Public	1,000	0	0
Imprest Monies repaid by sundry public Accountants	966,225	2	5
Lottery and Licences for selling Tickets	43,185	16	6¼
Loans paid into the Exchequer on the Loan of £18,000,000	134,852	14	2
Ditto on the Loan of £16,120,000	£17,815,958	4	11¼
	11,294,583	13	8¼
	29,110,541	18	8
Total	£51,993,909	6	8

ABSTRACT of the public EXPENDITURE for the Year 1797.

Interest and management of the Funded Debt, and sums applicable to its reduction	£17,795,160	4	2½
Ditto on the Imperial Loans	497,735	13	8
Usual Grant towards the reduction of the Debt	200,000	0	0
Interest on Exchequer Bills	375,456	5	8
Civil List	900,000	0	0
Other charges on the Consolidated Fund	204,955	18	7½
Civil Government of Scotland	108,307	2	7½
Other payments in anticipation of the Exchequer Receipt, viz. Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue, Bounties, Militia and Deserters War-rants	426,481	10	0¼
Navy	14,065,980	1	1
Army	12,199,702	0	0
Barracks	448,227	11	5
Ordnance	1,727,258	7	7
Remittances to Ireland	1,454,059	0	0
Advances by way of Loan to the Emperor	700,000	0	0
For Assistance to the Queen of Portugal	247,205	0	0
Miscellaneous Services, viz.			
Marriage Portion of the Princess Royal	80,000	0	0
Printing Journals, &c. of the House of Commons	7,360	0	3
American Loyalists	97,263	16	1½
Suffering Clergy and Laity of France	192,677	12	1
Prosecutions, Convicts, and Prisons	44,353	4	10
Superintendence of Aliens	2,866	5	4½
Board of Agriculture	3,000	0	0
Veterinary College	1,500	0	0
Roads and Bridges in Scotland	4,500	0	0
Commissioners for reduction of the Debt	1,563	1	6
Civil Establishment of the Colonies	33,241	0	0
African Forts	13,000	0	0
Expence of Settlements in New South Wales	47,073	1	5
Payments under the American Treaty	38,454	14	3¼
Foreign Secret Service	188,222	7	6
Total	£52,105,603	18	3½

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOEL BARLOW, a man equally distinguished in Europe and America, was born at Reading, in Connecticut, about the year 1758 or 59; entered Yale college in September, 1774; and graduated in 1778. The events of his youth were probably no wise remarkable.—Reading is a small country place; Mr. Barlow, sen. was a respectable farmer; and his son, no doubt, received the customary instruction of youths in his situation.

The class in which Mr. BARLOW entered was remarkable from the assemblage of men of talents, many of whom now possess a large share of public confidence, and influence, or direct the councils of their country. To be ranked among the first in such a group is no ordinary praise; and as among the first Mr. BARLOW was uniformly considered.

Among many absurd customs which formerly prevailed at Yale college, but which are since abolished, was that of an annual challenge, from the Freshman to the Sophomore class, on the fall of the first snow, to a combat at snow-balling. This custom is only of importance, at present, as it gave birth to the first poem Mr. BARLOW is known to have produced. The conflict of the contending parties was happily pourtrayed: the description of a snow-storm, with which the poem commenced, concluded with this spirited line—

“And Jove descends in magazines of snow.”

The attachment which Mr. BARLOW displayed for poetry, recommended him to the particular notice of Dr. DWIGHT; and though his tutorial instructions were confined, principally, to another class, yet he took frequent occasion to promote the improvement of his young friend. To this Mr. BARLOW alludes, in very strong terms, in an unpublished poetical letter, addressed to his friend WALCOTT (now Secretary of the Treasury of the United States), shortly after their departure from college; in which he declares, the summit of his happiness and the extent of his wishes to be, to have

“DWIGHT for his tutor, WALCOTT for his friend.”

With what success Mr. BARLOW cultivated poetry, may be judged by his poem delivered at the public examination for the bachelor's degree, in 1778, and which was printed at the time.

On leaving college, the slender finances

of our author admonished him to select some employment which would speedily furnish him with the means of subsistence. The Connecticut army, at this time, was deficient in chaplains; and he was urged to qualify himself for that appointment. This required time; but it was intimated to him, that such was the confidence in his genius, application, virtue, and such the desire to serve him, that a brief preparation was all that would be demanded, and that every indulgence should be shewn him at the examination. Thus encouraged, he applied himself strenuously to theological studies; and at the end of six weeks, it is said, sustained a reputable examination, was licenced to preach, and repaired to the army. As a preacher Mr. BARLOW was much respected; and the writer of this article remembers to have heard him deliver two sermons during his theological course. How long he continued in the army, is not now recollected; but probably till the close of the war. In 1781, however, he repaired to New Haven, and took his degree of master of arts. On this occasion he pronounced a poem, which was soon after printed; and was intended as the earnest of his “*Vision of Columbus*,” which from this it appears he had already composed. This small poem, together with that above-mentioned, and an Elegy on the Hon. Mr. Hasler, are republished in the “*American Poems*,” vol. i. so often referred to in these notices.

After leaving the army, Mr. BARLOW applied himself to the study of the law, to which he had early destined himself. But immediate support was necessary; and at the suggestion, and probably with the assistance of his friend, he undertook and succeeded in the establishment of a weekly paper, in connection with a printer at Hartford. During this connection he published his “*Vision of Columbus*,” which has gone through two American, one London, and one Paris edition. The subject of this poem was popular; and the active zeal of the friends of the author, secured for it a favourable reception. But its merit, over-rated at first, is now under-valued. The warmth of friendship, and the decision of an American, may be suspected of partiality; but, after every deduction, the “*Vision of Columbus*” must be considered as a specimen of talents highly honourable to so young a man. The ease, correctness, and even sweetness of the versification, and the philosophical turn of thought, which it displays throughout, are much towards

towards compensating for the inherent defects of plan, and the absence of those bold and original flights of genius, which have been designated as among the indispensable characteristics of the *Epopœa*; and the poem may be repeatedly perused with pleasure, although the reader may not be able to forget that some of its most interesting passages are close copies of correspondent descriptions and relations in the *Incas* of Marmontel.

After the publication of his poem, Mr. BARLOW was employed, by the clergy of Connecticut, in the revision of Dr. Watts's version of the *Psalms*; to supply deficiencies, and to adapt the whole to the peculiar state of the country. This task he executed to general acceptance; and in two instances added very beautiful little poems to the common *Psalms*-book.

About this time Mr. BARLOW dropped his connection with the weekly paper, and opened a book-store. But as this was principally for the sale of his edition of the *Psalms*, he quitted this occupation as soon as that was effected, and engaged in the profession of the law. In this his success was but indifferent. The noble conceits and generous sentiments of the poet, do not readily amalgamate with the tautological jargon and petty detail of the lawyer: Mr. BARLOW's manners and address were not popular; his elocution was embarrassed; and he was thought deficient in that *happy impudence* which is so essential to the success of an advocate. He had no children to labour for; and the amiable fortitude and enlightened understanding of his partner sustained his spirits. Still the prospect of a small decreasing fund preyed upon his mind; and he was, therefore, the more easily induced to quit his situation, and to seek in an agency to a foreign country that wealth which eluded his grasp in his own.

Some members of a land-company, called the Ohio Company, in connection with a few other persons then supposed to be men of property, by a manœuvre not then understood, but which has since been detected, appropriated to their own use a very considerable part of the funds of that company; and, under the title of the Scioto Company, offered vast tracts of land for sale in Europe, to few of which they had any pretensions. It was as the agent of this Scioto Company, but with a perfect ignorance of their secret plan, that Mr. BARLOW embarked for France, in 1783. The event of this agency was unfortunate, and left him, it is supposed,

with no other resources than his own genius and reputation, to make his way in a distant land, and amid a different people. From this time his literary and political history is well known.

During his residence in Hartford, Mr. BARLOW was concerned in all the publications of the time, which issued from the Club of Wits in that city. In particular, he bore a large share in "*The Anarchiad*." It was also during this period, probably, that his religious opinions were shaken; and that process of inquiry was undertaken, which has terminated in the sentiments he now avows. With the change in his religious faith, his political system has more completely evolved itself; and the omission of the dedication of his "*Vision of Columbus*" to Louis XVI. and of some passages in the poem itself, in his last edition, evince the consistency of his political and the liberality of his moral creed.

Mr. BARLOW has published, since his residence in Europe—

1. The Conspiracy of Kings, a poem, in 4to. London, 1796.—This has been republished repeatedly in the United States.

2. Advice to the Privileged Orders, Part I: London.

3. Letter to the National Convention, &c.

4. Address to the People of Piedmont, &c.

5. Advice to Privileged Orders, Part II. Paris, &c.

6. The Hasty-Pudding, a poem. First printed in New York, in 12mo. in 1796.—This has gone through repeated editions, as have all the preceding works.

Mr. BARLOW is now the American Consul at Algiers, in which capacity he has concluded an advantageous treaty with the Dey: and distinguished himself, at the hazard of his life, by his humane exertions in behalf of his countrymen, who were held there in slavery. H.

August, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FOR the information of your correspondent CLEON, I beg you will insert the following quotation from Dr. Keill's "*Astronomical Lectures*:"

"If you desire to know in what position Venus appears with the greatest lustre, the great geometer and astronomer, Dr. EDMUND HALLEY, my colleague, has given us an elegant solution of the problem, in the "*Philosophical Transactions*," No. 349; wherein he has shewn, that Venus appears brightest when she is about 40 degrees removed from the sun, and that then but only a fourth

part

part of her lucid disc is to be seen from the sun. And in this situation Venus has been many times seen in the day-time, even in full sun-shine."

From this it appears, that the visibility of Venus in the day-time is not to be ranked amongst "the inexplicable phenomena of nature;" nor is it any more curious on account of its being preceded by rain.

Your correspondent is mistaken with regard to the density of the atmosphere, for it is well known that the air is thinner and more rare after rain, than at any other time (foggy weather excepted). But the rarity or density of the atmosphere does not in the least affect the visibility of any object placed at a greater height than *that* extends to; for we are not to suppose the atmosphere loses any thing in its quantity at any time, but that by becoming more rare, it expands, and takes up a greater space round the earth.

Now, though the above seems to contradict what experience has shewn to be true, viz. that the mercury falls in the barometer as the air becomes lighter, yet upon investigation, this axiom will be found not to be affected thereby; for as the atmosphere expands, the uppermost parts must recede from the earth, by which means the attraction or gravity will diminish, in a certain proportion to the increase of distance, consequently, the body of air will not press so heavily on the mercury in the balon, and that in the tube must descend.

I observed this planet on the first of February, and have since seen it once or twice in the day-time. L. Z.

July 7, 1798.

P. S. I do not know whether any will charge me with plagiarism, in thus accounting for the falling of the mercury in the barometer, but if any one has thus accounted for it before, it is quite unknown to me.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SO far as uncommon professional merit blended with moral rectitude, can recommend an individual to public attention and esteem, the subject of this letter comes qualified for the perusal and entertainment of the numerous readers of your respectable and useful publication.

The late Dr. Boyce, chapel-master and organist to George the second and afterwards to his present majesty, was the son of Mr. William Boyce, a joiner and ca-

binet-maker, and born February 7th, 1710. His first musical school was the choir of St. Pauls, and his master, Mr. Charles King, bachelor of music.

At the expiration of his engagement at that cathedral as singing boy, he was articulated to the celebrated Dr. Greene, then organist to that choir, who had not long cultivated his promising talents before he discovered a jealousy of his rising fame, which however, to the credit of Dr. Greene, did not operate so far to the disadvantage of his ingenious pupil as to deprive him of his esteem and confidence; in proof of which, the doctor at his decease not only left him in possession of all his original manuscripts, but entrusted to his care and skill the publication of the magnificent collection of anthems which he was preparing to print in score, and which Dr. Boyce afterwards completed, and presented to the public in a style of superior elegance and accuracy.

Before the expiration of his pupillage with Dr. Greene, he experienced the misfortune of a partial failure in his hearing, which soon proved to have been the precursor of an almost total deafness. Music now became with him an acquisition purely intellectual; and so engrafted were its principles in his mind, and such force of genius did he possess, that under a defect which would have damped, if not have extinguished, the hopes of most musical students, he continued his application with unabated ardour; and by his accumulating and excellent compositions, gave daily proofs of improvement. This is a fact highly honourable to the perseverance of Boyce, and cannot but excite the astonishment and admiration of the reader, who has heard of musicians, and even of mathematicians without sight, but never knew a second instance of a man rendering himself a master in the theory of *audible* harmony while labouring under the total absence of the *auditory* sense.

On the second of July, 1749, at the instance of his friend and patron, the duke of Newcastle, then prime minister of England, and chancellor of the university of Cambridge, the degree of Doctor in music was conferred upon him: and in 1757 he was appointed by the duke of Devonshire to succeed his deceased tutor, Dr. Greene, as master of the king's band: the following year he also obtained the place of organist of the royal chapel, vacated by the death of Mr. Travers; and a short time after succeeded Mr. Weldon as composer to his majesty. Thus three lucrative employments in the musical department, which

which had hitherto been held by different masters, became united in the person of this great musician. In the same year in which he succeeded Dr. Greene as master of the king's band, he also became his successor as conductor of the music annually performed at St. Paul's for the benefit of the charity instituted in favour of the Sons of the Clergy; which honorary situation he filled through the remainder of his life, with that eminent credit which he derived from all his professional avocations; and composed an excellent instrumental anthem expressly for that meeting, which still continues to be annually performed.

At the coronation of his present majesty, Dr. Boyce, as organist of the chapel, and the first English composer of his age, was appointed to set to music an anthem in honor of that solemnity, and the words selected for the occasion, were "Zadoc the priest, &c." The Doctor requested that he might be allowed to decline the task; pleading, in excuse for his reluctance to comply with the appointment, that Mr. Handel having already set those words so sublimely, it would be a highly reprehensible presumption in him to attempt the same subject. This modest and laudable apology was admitted, and the anthem set by Handel was performed instead of a new composition.

The Doctor during the latter part of his life was greatly subject to the gout, of which cruel disorder, after many severe attacks, he died on the 7th of February, 1779. He was interred with that solemnity due to his virtues and genius, in one of the vaults of St. Paul's cathedral; his funeral being attended by the singers of the choir, and many eminent professors and amateurs, who were willing to assist in paying the last sad duties to him, whom they justly considered as one of the principal improvers and ornaments of the English harmonic school.

On his tomb is the following inscription:

William Boyce, M. D.
Organist, Composer,
and
Master of the Band of Music
to their Majesties
King George II. and III.
Died February 7th, 1779,
Aged 69.
Happy in his compositions,
much happier
in a constant Flow of Harmony:
Through every Scene of Life,
Relative or Domestic,
The Husband, Father, Friend!

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Dr. Boyce, as a man, was justly respected for his domestic and social virtues, and these traits in his character, added to his genius and consummate musical learning, procured him the friendship and patronage of the dukes of Newcastle and Devonshire and other powerful families, as well as the love and respect of all who enjoyed his personal acquaintance. His person was rather above the common height, and his features afforded a striking exception to the general rule, that the countenance is the index of the temper! His face, perhaps, indicated a disposition somewhat reserved and austere; but all who knew him intimately, received constant proofs of his unaffected affability, frank communication, and pure benevolence.

His compositions are numerous. Only a small portion of them has yet been published; but they will remain lasting monuments of his rare abilities as a musical composer. The songs in his "*Lyra Britannica*" are remarkable for the strength and clearness of their melodies. His music to the dramatic pastorals of "*The Chaplet*," and "*The Shepherd's Lottery*," contain some of the sweetest and most characteristic airs that have ever been produced on the English stage: his anthems, symphonies, and overtures, are also uncommonly fine in their kind; and his "*Serenata of Solomon*," in originality, expression, sweetness, and high-finishing, yields to no vocal production whatever. In a word, the merit of Dr. Boyce as a musical author, though universally admitted, is very superior even to the general estimation. In his compositions we find a mixture of the ancient and modern manner: he unites all that richness of harmony, artful combination, and intimate intermixture of parts, which characterize the best music of former times, with the vivacity, gracefulness, and melody of later days; and seems, in respect of style, to place himself between the gay and flowing suavity of Arne and the rich and energetic sublimity of Handel. But still the prominent feature in his music is its entire originality, in which respect his genius early discovered itself. The various excellencies, which he so skilfully blended, were literally his own. A distinction of character pervades almost every thing he has written, and evinces a strong and inventive mind. His many valuable productions which are still in manuscript, will, when published, corroborate the evidence here given of his abundant talents; will add to the number of his present admirers; and extort new applause from the republic of music.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GREEABLY to my promise I now send you some further particulars on the subject of the abuses of *Free-Masonry*.

From about the year 1760, this order has greatly declined in England; I mean with respect to its reputation. Indeed the causes of its declension may be traced somewhat farther back. In the year 1739, a great breach was made in the society, by the setting up of an independent Grand Lodge, the members of which called themselves Ancient Masons, and treated their brethren who adhered to the new regulations, as juniors and innovators; while these again being more numerous and more powerful, anathematized the Ancients as schismatics, if not in fact as impostors. The dissention between these two societies was very bitter and unbecoming, and so continued for many years. This naturally begat in the minds of those who belonged to neither, a contemptuous idea of that extraordinary pretension to brotherly love and charity, which was set up by both parties. The multiplication of lodges was the source of considerable irregularities; in consequence of which many were yearly struck off the list, and offending brethren were expelled. These things weakened the reputation of the order very considerably, especially when it was observed that immorality was a less cause of offence being taken by the heads of the fraternity, than a non-compliance with certain rules and orders of little moment. In the year 1747, a circumstance occurred, that greatly injured the interests of the society, at least, for a time. It had been usual for the Grand Lodge on their anniversary meeting, to make a very pompous procession from the hall in which they met for business, and which was generally one of the city halls, to the tavern where the business of the day was concluded. About the time of the grand feast in that year, some disappointed masons (as it is said,) caused a whimsical procession to parade most of the streets of London, made up of an immense number of the lowest of the rabble, as chimney-sweepers, dustmen, &c. clothed with the regalia of the order, and preceded by a numerous train of musicians playing charmingly on salt-boxes, bullock's horns, with marrow-bones and cleavers, &c. &c. This motley crew, some on foot, some in carts, some on asses, entertained the gaping crowd with various signs, and other ma-

nœuvres in derision of the Free-Masons. The name given to these brothers was that of *Scall'd Miserables*. In consequence of the ridicule thus put upon the order, the Grand Lodge prudently (as Anderson says) resolved to discontinue for the future, the usual public procession of the society on the feast day.

Whether this affair gave occasion to other persons to be witty at the society's expence, I know not; but it is certain that from this period various caricature prints were produced to ridicule the order, and many publications appeared pretending to discover all its secrets. It is somewhat remarkable, that though the ingenious Hogarth was a member of the fraternity, and actually served the office of Grand Steward in 1735, yet he could not refrain from exercising his pencil and graver in derision of the society. In his picture of NIGHT, one of the most conspicuous figures is that of a Master of a Lodge led home drunk by the tyler.

About the year 1766, a new society sprung up, and affected to assume an independence of the Grand Lodge, under the name of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. Before that time, every Lodge conceived itself competent to improve itself to the utmost extent in masonry; and to exercise all the higher branches of the order, by virtue of that authority which it derived from the Grand Lodge. But now some brethren in London thinking themselves wiser than the rest, contrived to form themselves into a distinct body, and to issue out dispensations for holding chapters in this order. One innovation begets another. The Royal Arch Chapter made a good deal of money by the credulity of the brethren at large. This prompted some other ingenious masons to erect still higher and more dazzling institutions, as points of a more sublime nature in Masonry. The next improvement was the formation of a Royal and Grand Conclave of Knight's Templars of St. John, of Jerusalem, which was independent of both the Grand Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter. It must be admitted that Royal Arch Masonry connects itself extremely well with what is called *Craft Masonry*, and suitably supplies those deficiencies which every intelligent brother must see reason to complain of in it. There is also a degree of moral elegance, and even piety in the degree of Royal Arch; both with respect to its lectures, ceremonies, and form of admission. This, however, is far from being the case with that which

is called the order of *Knight's Templars*. In the manner of invitation, one is shocked at the nature of the oaths; and above all the rest, at the indecent ceremonies which take place. But the man who has any regard for the christian religion, cannot but view with horror, the profligate manner in which the blessed ordinance of the Lord's Supper is treated in the conclave. A set of idle men, full of mirth and wine, take upon them not only to adopt all the external characteristics of primitive apostleship, but even to partake with one another the emblems of our Lord's body and blood at a tavern, amidst jollity and drunkenness. This, perhaps, may be denied; but the writer feels ashamed to confess, that he has made one in those assemblies oftener than once, though he hopes he shall never so far disgrace himself, or dishonour the Saviour whom he loves, as to join them again. I am, Mr. Editor, for the present,

Your's, &c. Z. H. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY ROUND DORKING.

(Concluded from page 163.)

THE map of Surrey will shew a remarkable ridge running across the county, quite from the border of Hampshire to Kent, near the centre of which the town of Dorking is situated. This is a range of chalk or lime-stone hills, the general nature and appearance of which I have described in my last communication. From Dorking it may be seen running on the one hand to the neighbourhood of Guilford, on the other beyond Ryegate. This ridge forms one side or wall of a long valley. It is for the most part naked, and of steep ascent; broken into a chain of separate rounded eminences, and here and there displaying the nature of its soil by chalk pits, which have been opened in different parts of it. The other side of the valley is much less distinctly marked, consisting of scattered eminences, approaching or receding, mostly clothed with wood, and by their breaks affording frequent openings into the southern parts of Surrey. The vale, however, is, upon the whole, sufficiently marked by the streams which run along it, and which are, the Mole, coming from the neighbourhood of Ryegate, and turning short round the foot of Boxhill; Pitt-brook, flowing from the west under Dorking, and at length terminating in the Mole; and another brook which

flows in a contrary direction towards Guilford. These brooks are enlivened by a number of mills; and a tract of verdant meadows accompanies their course.

The continuation of Box-hill towards Ryegate, consists of naked round eminences, the sterile appearance of which serves as a striking contrast to the richness of the vale below. The first object immediately beneath them is BEACHWORTH castle and park, now the property of — Peters, Esq. This is an ancient seat, chiefly remarkable for the noble timber belonging to it. Approaching it from Dorking the road leads through an outer park, skirted with rows of old chestnut trees, of large dimensions, and of forms which perhaps a painter would rather denominate grotesque than picturesque. The peculiar manner in which this tree sends off its branches, making elbows and sharp angles, and often crossing each other in the most irregular lines, gives it a very singular character: but, on the whole, the chestnuts of Beachworth impress the beholder with extraordinary ideas of gigantic greatness. The inner park, at the extremity of which the house is situated, has two fine avenues, the one of elm trees, the other of limes, the tallest I ever beheld. This last is a triple avenue, resembling the nave of a cathedral, but greatly surpassing in grandeur the works of human hands. The trees touch each other with their branches, forming on the outside a vast screen, or wall of verdure. Within, the branches, meeting at a great height in the air from the opposite sides of the rows, form Gothic arches, and exclude every ray of the meridian sun. I never felt a stronger impression of awful gloom than on entering these solemn walks in the dusk of evening. The river Mole, washing the edge of Beachworth-park, has in some parts a respectable breadth, and is beautifully shaded with aquatic trees and bushes.

A very little to the south of Beachworth-park lies CHART, the pleasing seat and grounds of Mrs. Cornwall. The former inhabitant was Abraham Tucker, Esq. well-known for his acute metaphysical writings, under the name of Search. Chart-park is of no great extent, but the ground in it is strikingly varied in its surface, and has been planted with great taste. Its steep summits are crowned with trees of various kinds. The house, a plain white building, lies low. Close behind it the ground rises abruptly to a terrace, planted with a line of beeches, and affording fine views of the

the adjacent country. Some remarkable large plane trees decorate the slope; and on one hand is a rookery on the top of some lofty pines. Mrs. Cornwall cultivates many curious plants, and her shrubbery is furnished with some beautiful exotics in high perfection. Joining to Chart-park, on the side of Dorking, are the elegant woods and grounds of the house of Lady Burrell, a large modern brick edifice, which forms a conspicuous object in the views of that town. The series of irregular heights which compose the southern side of the vale formerly mentioned, next leads to an eminence marked by a clump of firs, and commonly called **DORKING'S GLORY**. This is a very happy station for a prospect, commanding not only the vales of Leatherhead and Dorking, but a long tract of the southern part of Surrey, extending to the borders of Sussex. Passing westwards, behind the town of Dorking, the chain of elevated ground leads to **BERRY-HILL**, a seat belonging to Lord Grimston, now in the occupancy of George Shum, Esq. A low ridge of hill, loosely planted with wood, terminates in a thick dark fir plantation, just behind which, fronting the south, stands the house. This is an edifice of more shew and architectural pretension than those of the other seats in the neighbourhood; and by the complete shelter it receives from the north and east, and its exposure to a southern sun, must enjoy a full share of all the warmth this climate can boast. Before it is a handsome piece of water, artificially made at great cost; and beyond, the view terminates in some bold eminences crowned with fir and larch. The character of this seat is elegance united with the true English charm of snugness. It seems rather calculated for the enjoyment of the owner, than the gaze of the spectator.

About a mile westward from hence, on the lower Guilford road, is the **ROOKERY**, the villa of Richard Fuller, Esq. This delightful place occupies one of those dells which descend from the south into the long vale we have above described, each serving as the bed of a little stream. The imagination can scarcely conceive a scene of the kind more complete than this. The dell, at a distance, appears like a break or chasm between two hills, entirely filled with wood. On entering it, however, there is found to be room for a sweet verdant meadow, containing a stream which descends in several little falls (rather too artificial) and turns a mill near the house. The

house itself, a plain white building in a kind of antique style of architecture, stands upon a sloping bank, having directly opposite to it a bold eminence finely planted with trees, and subsiding in a green lawn. The stream, now widened, runs between; and, a little higher, expands into an extensive pool, shaded on all sides with trees and shrubs to the water's edge, and winding out of sight. A narrow strip of green lawn bordering the water, spreading at length into a small meadow, forms all the rest of the grounds which is not occupied with wood. Plantations of beeches and other tall timber trees, fill the remaining space, insulating (as it were) the whole with a belt of forest scenery, and securing to it a character of coolness and sequestered retreat, which no other place that I have seen possesses in an equal degree. The hottest and most sunny season of the year seems the time for enjoying this place to full advantage. In dark and chilly weather, it must probably appear to superabound with shade and moisture; yet the site of the house is tolerably cheerful and open.

A little to the south-west of the Rookery, another dell descends in the same direction, called by the appropriate name of **VALLEY LONESOME**. This is occupied by the house and grounds of Mr. Haynes, and presents a scene considerably different from any yet described. The house, an elegant piece of architecture, appears, by a *jet d'eau* playing in front, with two equidistant bridges, and various ornamental appendages, disposed with perfect correspondence and regularity, to have been planned before the modern taste of rural decoration took place. The stream flowing through the valley is made to put on a variety of forms in basons, falls, channels, &c. which are rather trifling; but a cascade, really of some effect, bursts out from a high bank which borders the vale, though the steps or ledges down which the water is made to fall, and the round stone-bason which at last receives it, give it too formal an appearance. The general character of Valley Lonesome is gay and cheerful, notwithstanding its sequestered situation. Its upper end terminates in that wild tract, which at length becoming a black naked moor, rises into the celebrated **LEITH-HILL**. The ascent on this side is very gentle; and the elevation would scarcely be suspected, were it not for the very extensive prospect that bursts on the sight at the farther extremity. A tower, now
in

in a ruinous state, marks the spot most favourable for the view. The southern part of Surrey, and a vast reach into Kent and Suffex, particularly the latter county, bounded by the line of elevated downs, compose the field of this extensive prospect, which is rather striking from its extent alone, than from any peculiar beauty or singularity of the detached parts. A flat and tolerably wooded country reaches to the downs; which last afford a wavy horizon, broken in some places by gaps; through one of which the sea, near Shoreham, may in clear weather be discerned by the aid of a glass. In a line with Leith-hill are other high moors, stretching away to the western side of Surrey. Returning from Leith-hill, a long and singular avenue of firs, planted in small clumps at regular distances, leads to the main valley we have left, by the back of the noble woods and plantations surrounding the seat of Sir Frederic Evelyn at WOTTON. The seat itself is an ordinary house, strangely placed in a bottom; but few mansions can boast of such an imposing accompaniment of lofty groves and thick woods, filling and characterising a large tract of land.

In order to bring our tour round Dorking within moderate compass, we will now take our course from Sir Frederic's straight to the chalky ridge we have so long left; and ascending it, proceed over Ranmer common to DENBEIGHS, the seat of Mr. Denison, impending over the town of Dorking, to which it affords one of its most conspicuous objects. This house was built by Mr. Tyers, first proprietor of Vauxhall, who transported to it many of the ideas of his public gardens, dark walks, temples, theatrical deceptions, ruins, monuments, and the like. These have been mostly removed, or suffered to go to decay; but there remains on one side of the house a fine green terrace, backed with trees; and on the other a close plantation of considerable extent, crowning the verge of the hill. Though taste has done much less for this place than for Norbury park, yet it may be questioned, whether its site be not equally advantageous, and the prospect it commands equally striking, with respect to variety and beauty. Almost all the places we have been describing lie within its view; to which may be added the town of Dorking, and all the lesser charms of the subjacent valley. Its descent to Dorking is very steep; and the road passes by some extensive chalk-pits,

which are continually wrought, and furnish a lime in great esteem for its property of hardening under water.

It would be easy to enlarge the list of beautiful scenes in this neighbourhood, all within the reach of a morning's walk or ride, and affording a source of daily variety for several weeks. The purity of the air, the fragrance from an exuberance of aromatic plants and shrubs, the music from numberless birds, the choice of sheltered or open country, the liberty of wandering without obstacle or question through the most cultured scenes, and the perfect repose which reigns all around, unite to render this tract of country one of the most delightful to the contemplative man, and the most salutary to the invalid, that I have ever visited.

I. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the queries proposed by your correspondent from Leeds, signed L. R. B. concerning the best method to acquire a good style, I beg leave to trouble you with a few observations.

The attainment of an elegant and perspicuous style is, undoubtedly, a consideration of the utmost importance to every person who is desirous of communicating his sentiments to the public. It is chiefly owing to that perspicuity of arrangement, and elegance of expression, that the writings of one author command our attention more than those of another. A man may be possessed of a fertile genius, and a vigorous imagination, but if he has not been accustomed to commit his thoughts to paper, and to arrange his ideas in their natural order, his productions though fruitful and exuberant, will be destitute of every species of regularity.

To enter into a minute detail of all the particulars necessary for the acquirement of a good style, would lead us into a discussion almost *sine fine*. It may, however, be proper to observe, that before any author can be held up as a model for imitation, it is requisite that we should be acquainted with the subjects on which our labours are to be employed. If it be historical, we may propose Hume, Robertson, or Gibbon; if didactic, we may recommend Addison, or Johnson; if philosophical, we may offer Locke on the Human Understanding. But if the style of any of these writers were to be used in a different department of erudition, it would make a very uncouth appearance indeed! The majestic and stately periods of Gibbon would very ill suit the essays in the

"Spectator,"

"*Spectator*," or "*Rambler*;" while, on the contrary, the style of Addison, or Johnson, in those works, would not be very well adapted to the dignity of the historian. I would, however, advise every person to guard against a servile imitation of any author whatever, as, in all probability, it would be the means of giving their writings an air of affectation, so destructive of elegance and grace.

Let, therefore, those persons who wish to acquire a command of style, so as to be capable of varying it to any particular subject, peruse with attention the best authors in our language; and after having observed the characteristic peculiarities of each, let them accustom themselves to frequent composition; at the same time regulating their style according to their taste and judgment. I shall conclude my remarks, by recommending your correspondent to apply himself to the study of "*Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres*," where he will find a number of very useful rules for modelling the style and correcting the taste. Indeed, it is a work, in my opinion, so replete with excellent observations for directing the judgment in all matters of erudition, that no student in literature should be without it.

PHILOLOGUS.

London, Sept. 14, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE momentous events now passing in the political world, having brought EGYPT into a more than usual consideration, I take the liberty of seizing the opportunity to insert a few words in your valuable publication, upon the etymology of the name of that ancient country; making my deductions from the *Cymraeg*, or *primitive utterance*, as the Welsh call their language; and which has been my usual source of the communications addressed to your notice.

With a view of attracting the attention of the reader more closely to the explanation, which is intended to be laid before him, I shall mention, in the first place, as a very curious circumstance, not generally known to the world, that the Welsh have not borrowed the appellation of EGYPT, from the Greek Scriptures, as all the other nations of christendom have done; but, on the contrary, they call it AIFT, which is an original name, radically grounded in their own language, and by which alone that country is known to them.

The word AIFT, above alluded to, is

formed, agreeably to the established rules of the construction of the Welsh tongue, from AIV, the aggregate plural of AV, a *glide-onward*, a *flow*, or *stream*. AIFT, therefore, implies literally *what abounds with streams*, that is subject to flowings, or the region of floodings. The word AV, which is the root of *Avon*, a river, assumes also the plural form of *Eivion*; and hence the name of *Eivionys*, a district in the neighbourhood of Snowdon, in Wales. It is likewise the root of *Menaiw*, a strait separating Anglesey from Caernarvonshire; and the people, who lived along the borders of it, were anciently called *Meneivion*.

It is needless to observe, that a more characteristic name than AIFT could not have been imposed upon that country, which was annually inundated by the river *Nile*; but we may consider that, whatever appellation was given to it by the original inhabitants, it was, very probably, like the above, descriptive of the grand phenomenon, with which they were periodically visited; and also that it was the source, from whence the name of EGYPT, or *Agypt*, as the Greek orthography has it, was derived; and of similar sound.

The word AIFT, owing to the power of F being nearly silenced by the stronger sound of the T, immediately following it, might be easily mistaken for AIT, even from a careful enunciation, by a stranger to the language. This observation is necessary, in order the better to identify it in AIT, an ancient name of EGYPT, of which some account may be had by referring to vol. i. p. 426, &c. of "*Bryant's Mythology*."

If it should be allowed that AIFT is the same with AIT, above referred to, the inference will then necessarily follow that the Welsh must have preserved their name for *Egypt* from the most remote period; and along with it also some knowledge of the country; or otherwise they would not have been enabled to substitute AIFT for the common Greek appellation, upon the introduction of christianity into Britain: and, the latter is so great a stranger in the Welsh language, that I know of only one instance of its occurring, and that is in a poem on the Ten Plagues, by Taliesin, a bard of the sixth century, wherein are the following lines:

"Pumed bywstnon
Ar holl wibion
Egipteion;
Bellid miled,
O drwm acled
Deryzolon."

"The

"The fifth was destruction upon all the flying things of the Egyptians; the animals were smitten, through severe disease they were maddened to death."

I shall now proceed to give my explanation of the name of EGYPT, or AIGYPT. It is a compound of two primitive words; one of them, most probably, is the AIFT, which has been already analyzed; and the other, perhaps, I may have had the luck of finding likewise in the Welsh language; at least there is one, if not two, which might very aptly be prefixed to AIFT. The first, which I fix upon, is the word AIG, *what teems, or brings forth all living creatures; what is prolific; the womb; also what teems with shoals, or the sea:*

"Ni thau vy mhen am Wèno,
Mwy na'r AIG yn mân y ro."

"My tongue cannot be silent about Gwèno, more than the sea on the margin of the shore"
Ieuan Tew, 1370.

"Mammaeth llywodraeth lle'r AIG."

"The mother of the kingdom *that produceth life.*"

M. ab G. Getbin, to the river Dee, 1400.

"Pob byw o AIG a ysgar."

"Every thing that has life the female doth produce."
Adage.

By joining AIG to AIFT there would be formed AIGAIPT, or the *region of prolific flowings*. But, according to the Welsh system of literal inflexions, AIGAIPT would, for the sake of euphony, be changed to EIGAIPT: and this again is susceptible of a further change, when lengthened by another termination, as *Eigeistion, Egeisti, Egeistiaid, Egeistiadon, Egeistwys, Egeistwyson, Egeistwyr, or Egeisteion*, the inhabitants of the EIGAIPT.

Though I may give the preference to the above definition of *Egypt*, yet I am induced to bring to your notice the word EG, which would apply very well prefixt to AIFT. The import of EG is an *opening, expanding, breaking out, or utterance*; hence the verbs *Egawr* and *Egori*, to open. This word joined to AIFT makes EGAIFT, the *place of overflowings*, or the region of inundations: and the inhabitants of such a place would be denominated *Egeistion, Egeisti, Egeistiaid, Egeistiadon, Egeistwys, Egeistwyson, Egeistwyr, and Egeisteion*.

After taking into consideration what has been adduced, in one of your former volumes, that the greatest part of the

Greek language, as well primitive words as compounds, was to be found in the Welsh, is it probable that the coincidence of AIFT with AIT, and the apt illustration of EGYPT, or AIGYPT, by the words EIGAIPT, and EGAIFT, can be nothing more than accidental? I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

October 9, 1798.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to request of some philosophical reader of your admirably conducted Magazine, an explanation of the chemical properties of the vegetables thrown upon our coast in large quantities by a stormy sea, together with directions founded on the analysis, for the best mode of applying them as manure. Having lately begun to occupy an estate near the shore, I have an opportunity of using considerable portions of this valuable dressing; but I find that practical husbandmen in my neighbourhood, differ materially in opinion respecting the most efficacious method of applying it to their land. Some throw it on pasture grounds immediately from the shore, others carry it to a heap, and rot it with earth, dung, and lime, in various proportions, and some few apply it to their land in a rotten state, without any foreign mixture whatever. Each mode has its advocates, at least if I may judge from seeing the different practices in use, though the last mentioned appears to have fewer supporters than the other two. Sea weed, when rotten, is not more than half the bulk of the same quantity in an undigested state; but what qualities are lost in the process of putrefaction, and how far they may be conducive to vegetation, it is the province of a philosopher, and not of a farmer, to determine.

I must not omit to mention, what indeed I am enabled to do from my own observation, that sea-weed laid on ground in a crude state, shortly after mowing, produces a very striking and almost instantaneous verdure; but I am told, that its effects in this state are by no means so durable as those of rotten weed. I am likewise informed, that this manure, when used in the state we find it in by the seaside, should be spread upon the ground so early as to be pretty well washed in before the approach of winter, as frost has a considerable power in diminishing its strength, an inconvenience to which I understand it is not liable in a rotten state.

This

This is all the information which I have been able to collect upon the subject. An enquiry into it may possibly throw some light on a matter hitherto but little understood, I mean the principles of vegetation, respecting which, the learned have favoured us with a long catalogue of *sesquipedalia verba*, but with little or no information of practical utility. I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

Lyme, Oct. 12, 1793.

I. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I AM not certainly informed whether the Italians have written the eulogium of the late Marquis Beccaria. Any particulars relating to the life of that illustrious character, whose name is already synonymous to those of philosophy and humanity, deserve to be transmitted to the remotest posterity, with all the instructive singularities that accompany the exertions of great minds. In the mean time, I hope the English public will receive favourably the following concise memoir of his life and character, through the channel of your very useful miscellany.

The Marquis CESAR BECCARIA BONESANA was born about the year 1720. He had discovered from his infancy a natural inclination to the study of philosophy; but his genius would never have had an opportunity to display itself fully, if two material circumstances had not paved the way for a revolution in the minds of the Italians. One of these was, the considerable progress which the moral and political sciences had made at that time in Naples, under the celebrated Genovesi, who, it may be said, first taught the Italians how to *think*; and the other, the powerful impulsion given to the Milanese literature by Count de FIRMIAN, the Austrian governor of Lombardy. Beccaria gratefully and ingenuously acknowledged these two important advantages. He always honoured Genovesi with the title of "*his venerable and learned master*;" and he spoke of Count Firmian as "an angel deputed by a superior Providence to recal Lombardy to the glory of letters," and "a promoter of the philanthropy and felicity of his age."

The first work Beccaria published was his most famous performance on *Crimes and Punishments*; a publication which raised its author to the pinnacle of fame, and also exposed him to some dangers.

This work was justly celebrated all over Europe; and the author's ideas were so well understood, that we need not scruple to assert, that few books ever produced so memorable a revolution in the human mind, in government, and in courts of justice, as this: so that Voltaire, who almost immediately after published some commentaries upon it, could affirm with justice, that this little book was in *morals*, what in *medicine* the discovery of a small drug would be, competent to effect an universal cure for the distempers of mankind.

He was accused of having in his treatise indirectly attacked absolute governments, and of endeavouring to impair the source of all legislative and judicial power; and he would certainly have been exposed to a prosecution, had not the very same Count Firmian taken him under his protection, and dissipated (to use Beccaria's own words) *the clouds which had thickened round his head*. A consideration of these dangers alienated Beccaria from the study of political and moral subjects, and thenceforward he bent his mind wholly to cultivate metaphysics. Some articles in this kind may be seen in the periodical works which appeared about that time, under the title of "*The Coffee-House*." Among these the fragment on *Smells* is thought to be the most humorous. But the grand metaphysical work of Beccaria, which may be set on the same honourable shelf with the Lockes and the Condillacs, was the "*Disquisitions on the Nature of Style*." His favourite position in these enquiries, is, that nature has implanted in every individual an equal degree of genius for poetry and eloquence; that the art of writing consists, like all others, in the liberal execution of its proper rules; and that, if these rules are once understood and practised, all men would have it in their power to write equally well.

The Marquis Beccaria died in November 1794. He was a great lover of learned men, cordial in friendship, and a general Mæcenas to all Tiro's in the career of literature. He had been charged with venality in the office of magistracy which he held. His adversaries repeated on this occasion, with much complacency, that Beccaria resembled Sir Francis Bacon in abilities and corruption. It is no wonder if elevated characters, like his, are exposed more than others to the blasts of envy and detraction.

PHILO-ITALICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(Continued from page 180.)

DISDAIN, an affection related to Pride, but compounded with defiance and aversion, is, by Spenser, represented under the figure of a fierce giant.

— he was stern and terrible by nature,
And eke of person huge and hideous.
His looks were dreadful, and his fiery eyes
Like two great beacons, glared far and wide,
Glancing askew, as if his enemies
He scorned in his overweening pride,
And stalking stately like a crane did stride
At every step upon the tiptoes high;
And all the way he went, on every side
He gaz'd about, and stared horribly,
As if he with his looks would all men terrify.

He wore no armour, he for none did care,
As no whit dreading any living wight,
But in a jacket, quilted richly-rare
Upon check laton, he was strangely dight;
And on his head a roll of linen plight,
Like to the Moors of Malabar, he wore,
With which his locks, as black as pitchy night,

Were bound about, and voyded from before,
And in his hand a mighty iron club he bore.

F. Q. vi. 7.

Of this description, the first part is natural, the latter emblematical. The huge bulk and terrific appearance of the figure, express the lofty and ferocious character of this affection. The presumptuous confidence of a disdainful mind, is denoted by the rejection of all defensive armour. He is attired as a Moor, probably in allusion to the character of a Mahometan, or Pagan, in the old romances, who is generally represented as a boastful, arrogant desier. Thus Shakespeare, combining the idea of a giant and a Moor, says, in *Cymbeline*,

— The gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may get through,
And keep their impious turbands on.

In another place, Spenser makes *Disdain*, under the form of a stern giant, the keeper of the gate of *Philotime*, the daughter of Mammon. F. Q. ii. 7.

Smollet, in his Ode to *Independence*, gives a spirited sketch of *Disdain*, as the allegorical father of Independence, by a rape on the Goddess Liberty.

— A bold savage pass'd that way,
Impell'd by destiny; his name, *Disdain*.
Of ample front the portly chief appear'd,
The hunted bear supply'd a shaggy vest;
The drifted snow hung on his yellow beard;
And his broad shoulders brav'd the furious blast.

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The portrait, however, is defective, as it does not give any of the moral features of the character, but presents a mere savage, undistinguished by any peculiar attributes.

SCORN, which plays a sort of under-part to Disdain, as Vanity does to Pride, is associated with it in one of Spenser's allegories. A proud hard-hearted lady falls at length into the hands of Disdain and Scorn, the first of whom, as already described, leads her, on her palfrey, through thick and thin; while the latter, following in the rear, in the habit of a fool, lashes her forwards.

“ But that same fool, which most increas'd
her pains,
Was *Scorn*, who, having in his hand a whip,
Her therewith yerks; and still, when she complains,
The more he laughs, and does her closely quip,
To see her so lament, and bite her tender lip.”

F. Q. vi. 7.

The fool, under whose figure Scorn is represented, was undoubtedly meant to be such a one as so often occurs in Shakespeare, and the ancient dramatists; a compound of fantastic garb and manners, and sarcastic shrewdness. His whip is a proper emblematical instrument for inflicting those strokes, which are more teasing and painful, than dangerous. There is the same metaphor in Hamlet:

“ For who would bear the whips and scorns
o'th time?”

Thomson has employed the personified figure of Scorn, in his “*Castle of Indolence*,” in a similar manner with Spenser: but has painted him as a mere natural character.

“ The other was a fell despightful fiend,
Hell holds none worse in baleful bower below:
By pride, and wit, and rage, and rancour keen'd;
Of man alike, if good or bad, the foe:
With nose upturn'd he always made a show
As if he smelt some nauseous scent; his eye
Was cold and keen, like blast from Boreal
snow;
And taunts he casten forth most bitterly.”

C. ii. 78.

Shakespeare represents Scorn also under a natural attitude:

— “ To make me
A fixed figure for the hand of Scorn,
To point his slow unmoving finger at.”

Othello.

WRATH is drawn with wonderful force by Spenser, as one of the counsellors and attendants of Pride.

2 L

And

And him besides rides fierce revenging *Wrath*,
 Upon a lion, loth for to be led;
 And in his hand a burning brand he hath,
 The which he brandisheth about his head;
 His eyes did hurl forth sparkles fiery red,
 And stared stern on all that him beheld,
 As ashes pale of hue, and seeming dead;
 And on his dagger still his hand he held,
 Trembling through hasty rage when choler in
 him swell'd.
 His ruffian raiment all was stain'd with blood
 Which he had spilt, and all to rags y'rent.

F. Q.

In this description there is nothing properly emblematical, but the lion on which *Wrath* is mounted, and the flaming brand which he holds; and these are symbols so obvious as to need no remark. The sparkling of his eyes resembles that of *Turnus*.

His agitur furiis; totoque ardentis ab ore
 Scintillæ abstant: oculis micat acribus
 ignis. *Æn. xii.*

Such furies urge him; while his glowing face
 Darts sparkles round, and flash his fiery eyes.

In another part of the "*Fairy Queen*," a similar personage is introduced, whom the poet calls *FUROR*, and paints as a man absolutely frantic with rage. The description is strong and natural; but I shall quote nothing from it except the following picture of the madman bound by *Sir Guyon*, which has all the vivid colouring peculiar to this great master.

With hundred iron chains he did him bind,
 And hundred knots, that did him sore constrain;
 Yet his great iron teeth he still did grind,
 And grimly gnash, threatening revenge in vain:
 His burning eyne, which bloody streaks did stain,
 Stared full wide, and threw forth sparks of fire,
 And more for rank despight, than for great pain,
 Shak'd his long locks, colour'd like copper wire,
 And bit his tawny beard, to shew his raging ire.

F. Q. ii. 4.

Even this, however, is little more than an amplification of a very noble passage in *Virgil*.

—Furor impius intus
 Sæva sedens super arma, & centum vinctus
 ahenis
 Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore
 cruento. *Æn. viii.*

—Within remains
 Imprison'd fury, bound in brazen chains;
 High on a trophy rais'd of useless arms
 He sits, and threats the world with vain
 alarms.

In most of the examples of mixed personifications hitherto adduced, the emblematical action is made sufficiently congruous with the natural, and the fancied Being is employed in a manner agreeable to the character with which he is impressed. But in the following picture *Spenser* is not equally correct.

GRIEF, all in sable sorrowfully clad,
 Down hanging his dull head with heavy
 cheer,

Yet inly being more than seeming sad;
 A pair of pincers in his hand he had,
 With which he pinched people to the heart.

F. Q. iii. 12.

The three first lines in this description, represent a man overwhelmed with sorrow; but such an affection is passive, not active; it is therefore an incongruity to paint him at the same time as a tormentor of others.

The allegory of *CARE*, by the same poet, (*F. Q. iv. 5.*) has been much admired, as, indeed, from the strength of its imagery, it well deserves to be; yet it is not free from the defect above mentioned. *Care* is represented as a blacksmith by trade; and a minute description of him under this character, may vie with the best figures of the Flemish school, for accuracy and force of painting. It is, indeed, nature in such a dress, as to produce sensations rather of loathing than pleasure. At the close, it is said, that he worked night and day,

But to small purpose iron wedges made:
 Those be unquiet thoughts that careful minds
 invade.

Here is a breach in the personification; for though a toil-worn mechanic may be a proper representative for *Care*, yet iron wedges have no affinity with unquiet thoughts. The same inconsistency appears in the progress of the allegory. That the sleep of *Sir Scudamore* should be broken by the hammering of the blacksmith and his six workmen, is very natural; but they are made to act quite out of character, when the men rap him on the head-piece with their hammers as soon as he falls into slumber, and the master pinches him on the side with his red-hot tongs. By a similar confusion of the literal and allegorical sense, the bellows are said to be *fighs*, blown by the wind of *pensiveness*.

Spenser, in another book, with propriety, makes *Care* a watchman at the entrance of the house of *Riches*.

Before the door sat self-consuming *Care*,
 Day and night keeping wary watch and ward.

F. Q. ii. 7.

DANGER being not an inherent quality, but an external circumstance, it may be a doubt in what form it ought to be personified. Spenser represents it under that of a *dangerous man* prepared for, and meditating mischief.

With him went *Danger*, cloth'd in ragged weed,
Made of bear's skin, that him more dreadful made:

Yet his own face was dreadful, ne did need
Strange horror to deform his grievously shade:
A net in th' one hand, and a rusty blade
In th' other was; this mischief, that mis-

hap:
With th' one his foes he threatened to invade;

With th' other he his friends meant to enwrap;

For whom he could not kill, he practis'd to entrap.

F. Q. iii. 12.

The difference between open and secret Danger is aptly typified by a sword and a net; but there appears no reason why the one should be employed against foes, and the other against friends. Though the net is applied as an emblem, I question not but it was suggested to the poet by the *retiarius* of the Roman amphitheatre. Thomson arms his *Knight of Arts and Industry* with both these weapons, and expressly alludes to the *retiarius*, in the use of the net.

In Spenser's beautiful allegory of the *Temple of Venus*, (F. Q. iv. 10.) another picture of *Danger* is given, under the form of a hideous giant stopping the entrance of the *gate of Good-Desert*. The description is wholly emblematical. Though so stern and terrific in appearance, he is made soon to give way when boldly assailed. His hind parts are said to be still more ugly and deformed than his front:

For hatred, murder, treason and despight,
With many more, lay in ambushment there,
Awaiting to entrap the wareless wight.

In what manner these phantoms lay, is not easily conceived; but the purpose of this fiction, to signify that there is less hazard in courageously facing danger, than in retreating from it, is sufficiently obvious. Suckling has a pretty image of the same import.

Danger, thou dwarf dress'd up in giant's clothes,
That show'st far off still greater than thou art.

Collins, who in his *Ode to Fear* has personified *Danger*, mixes the two ideas, of an author of danger, and a person exposed to it; and a degree of confusion is the necessary result.

Danger, whose limbs of giant mold,
What mortal eye can fix'd behold?
Who stalks his round, a hideous form,
Howling amidst the midnight storm;
Or throws him on the ridgy steep
Of some loose hanging rock to sleep.

Danger, as a gigantic figure, terrible to the sight and hearing, is properly formed to excite the apprehensions of fear; but he is not more an object of terror for throwing himself on the ledge of a rock to sleep; on the contrary, any hazard to which *he* is exposed, takes off from the dread he inspires.

PAIN is most naturally represented under the figure of a person suffering extreme anguish; and it is upon this idea in general, that the following highly poetical description of this Being by Aken-side is formed; though an incongruous mixture may be observed in it.

——Looking up, I view'd
A vast gigantic spectre striding on
Thro' murmuring thunders, and a waste of
clouds,
With dreadful action. Black as night his
brow
Relentless frowns involv'd. His savage
limbs,
With sharp impatience violent he writh'd,
As thro' convulsive anguish; and his hand,
Arm'd with a scorpion-lash, full oft he
rais'd
In madness to his bosom; while his eyes
Rain'd bitter tears, and bellowing loud he
shook
The void with horror. *Pleas. of Imag.*

Eyes flowing with tears, and limbs writh'd in torture, give an expression very different from frowns and menacing gestures; for there is no proper connection between the suffering of pain, and the desire of inflicting it. The allegory, indeed, required not a passive, but an active being; yet the natural representation of Pain coincides rather with the former than the latter. It is in such a case that emblems are particularly useful, as by their means a figure may become intelligible, where it cannot properly be made the *subject* of the quality or circumstance personified. The scorpion-lash, in the preceding description, is an emblem, but not sufficient of itself to mark the character. It is obviously taken from the speech of Death to Satan in "*Paradise Lost*."

Left with a whip of scorpions I pursue
Thy ling'ring.

J. A.

(To be continued.)

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

History of Astronomy for the fifth year of the French Republic, read at the opening of the sitting of the College of France, Nov. 15th, 1797, by JEROME DE LALANDE, Director of the Observatory, and Inspector of the College of France.

FOR the last ten years it has devolved upon me to entertain the company every year with the successive progress of astronomy; it is much to be wished that each of us were to do the same thing in his own particular province. Your indulgence, citizens, encourages me to proceed in my labours, and you will see, with the same satisfaction as myself, the happy result of the combined efforts of all the Astronomers in the world.

The great labour of the Meridian of France, commenced in 1792, has been continued with extreme rapidity; Citizen DE LAMBRE, who passed the winter at Evaux, (in the ci-devant Aubergne) has made thirteen stations as far as Rhodéz, and on August 27th he terminated the part which had been assigned to him. Citizen MECHAIN had set out from Carcassone to meet his colleague; Citizen TRANCHOT had placed the signals, but the bad weather and health of citizen Mechain prevented him from terminating his labour this season, which he proposed to do in the first fine days of spring. You will hardly conceive how laborious this work has been; Citizen De Lambre wrote to me about it from Puy Violan.

The work which I was to execute in six hours, I could not finish in less than ten days. In the morning I mounted the signal not to descend till sun-set; the nearest auberge was at Salers; it was three hours walk to reach it, and as much to return; and the way was the roughest and most difficult I ever yet passed.

I took a resolution to lodge in a neighbouring cow-stable; I call it neighbouring, because it was only an hour's walk, both at morning and night. During the ten days that this labour lasted, I could not undress myself: I lay on some bundles of hay, lived on milk and cheese, and could scarcely ever discern two objects at one time. During the observation as well as during the long intervals which it left me, I was successively burnt by the sun, chilled by the wind, and soaked in rain. I passed thus twelve hours of the day exposed to all the contrarieties of the atmosphere, but nothing gave me so much concern as inaction.

The base from Lieursaint to Melun

will be measured in the spring, and we shall have an extent of 9 degrees 39 minutes, or 250 leagues, from Dunkirk to Barcelona, which will give us the size of the earth, the quantum of its flat surface, and the exact rate of the metre, which is the foundation of our new measures, as it is the ten-millionth part of the quarter of the meridian, or 36 inches, 11 lines, 44 of our measure. Perhaps there will be a tenth of a line to add, when the labour shall be finished; but that is an object of no import for commerce. This establishment of new measures is so important and so glorious, that the learned cannot exert themselves too much to spread it, and the public to adopt it: we are not a little surprised at their indifference.

They are continuing, at the national printing-office, the tables of sines, for the decimal degrees, or the hundredths and ten thousandth parts of the quarter of the circle, which Citizen BORDA has calculated, and which will procure us the means of introducing to all other mathematicians this mode of calculating more simple than ancient. The new progress of astronomy had added so much length to our calculations, that our first care should be to adopt a method of abridging them.

The immense labour which I had undertaken with Citizen LE FRANCOIS LA LANDE, my nephew, for the description of the starry heavens, has been continued by that young and able astronomer with the same zeal; he has already down 42,700 stars; only yesterday he returned from the *Ecole Militaire*, where he had passed a part of the night; and what is as extraordinary, seeing it is unexampled, he was assisted by his young spouse, in spite of the delicacy of her sex, with as much intelligence as courage.

This year has been one of the least favourable to astronomy: I had no idea of being so retarded by the winter mists and summer rains, which we have had this year. A year ago I announced to you 36,400 stars; thus we have obtained only 6000 in one year. But what may appear little for citizen LE FRANCOIS, would be thought extraordinary in any other astronomer; none of us durst have undertaken a similar labour with any hope of success. There are yet some zones wanting, which may produce 8000 stars; thus in one year citizen LE FRANCOIS will be very near the end of 50,000 stars, which the tour of the heavens will furnish him with, by making zones of two degrees,

or

or confining himself to the tropic of Capricorn, and by illustrating the threads with an achromatic magnifying glass of two inches aperture.

I mention all these conditions because they limit prodigiously the number of stars which we can observe; perhaps there would be 300,000 in the whole surface of the heavens, visible with the same glass; and the telescope of M. Herschell, which has 45 times more aperture, that is to say, 324 times more light, would shew 90 millions; which is doubtless but a small number in comparison of what exists.

The minister at war, citizen SCHERER, has written to the commandant of the *Ecole militaire*, that the observatory and the astronomers be no longer opposed or checked by the ignorance of the troops.

Citizen LA PLACE, who had already made three of the finest discoveries which were wanting to improve our knowledge of the higher astronomy, announced to me, March 25th, that he had found a secular equation for the apogee and for the nodes of the moon; the first is $4\frac{3}{10}$ of that of the moon; the second is the $\frac{11}{16}$, both opposite to that of the moon. Thus a new point is gained in the theory of the moon, of which he expects hereafter to make use, assisted by Citizen DE LAMBRE, who is worthy from his ability in astronomical calculations to be an associate in this important labour. We shall then have some years hence new tables of the moon, which will greatly surpass those published in England, and which will render new assistance to the marine, for the observation of the longitudes.

Citizen BOUVARD has calculated some lunar observations of Bradley and Maskelyne between 1750 and 1795; in order to fix this equation of the apogee which citizen LA PLACE had found by theory, which will diminish the errors of the lunar tables; we shall cause the lunar tables to be printed together with these corrections.

The completion of this labour will take perhaps seven or eight years; when accomplished, it will be the finest union of theory with observations, which has been ever made for the progress of astronomy and the service of navigation.

We had designed to employ the observations made in England and France for about a century past; but we are now arrived at the point where the observations of past ages are of no service; for

between the observations of Bradley made in 1750, or those of the citizens LE MONNIER, and those which are now making, we need not fear more than ten seconds of error for an interval of 50 years; this would make 20 seconds for a century, and certainly there are 30 seconds of probable error in the best observations of the last age, both on account of the nature of the instruments, and of the proper motion of the stars which renders their position uncertain at that epoch. In the memoirs of 1781, wherein I compared 213 positions of Flamsteed's stars, there were 41 where the difference exceeded a minute, and 86 where it passed 30 seconds. This is sufficient to shew that we shall reap some advantage from employing the observations made the last 50 years with new instruments; with great reason may we abandon those of the Babylonians made 2500 years ago; they are 50 times more distant, but are from 60 to 80 times less accurate, as I myself have remarked; having passed much time in investigating the observations of Mercury, which are in Ptolemy, and from which I have derived very little advantage.

We have had this year a Comet, which, although small, was nevertheless visible to the naked eye. Citizen BOUVARD, who labours in the observatory with zeal and assiduity, and particularly applies himself to the research of comets, was concerned to find that the one which he discovered November 14th, 1795, had been observed in Germany two days before.

This year, after having been many months on the search, he found one August 14th, at ten o'clock in the evening; but when he had found it by the glass, he perceived that it was distinguishable by the naked eye, and he therefore concluded it would be seen by other astronomers. In this discovery however he was the first. The next day it was seen at Leipzig by Monsieur RUDIGER, at Padua by M. TOALDO, at Palermo by M. PIAZZI, and even at Sinope on the Black Sea, by Citizen RECEVEUR, who accompanied Citizen BEAUCHAMP in his Arabian voyage. On the 16th the comet had become larger, it was seen at Mirepoix by citizen VIDAL, who has sent us many observations upon it, and remarks that it was seen by many of the country people; it was perceived in Austria by M. TRATINICK, at Berlin by M. BODE, at Bremen by M. OLBERS, at Viviers by M. FLAUGERGUES, at Marseilles by M. BLANC.

BLANCPAIN, and near Rhodéz by M. MECHAIN.

The 17th it was seen at Berne by M. TRALLER, the 18th in England by M. WALKER; it had gained in three days more than 60 degrees; it has passed to five degrees of the pole of the world and of the pole of the ecliptic; it was 11 times nearer the earth than the sun, which was the cause of the rapidity of its apparent motion; it was however but small. It exhibited a feeble whitenss, without the appearance of a tail: the diameter of this nebulosity was $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

From the 19th its motion slackened; it was no longer visible to the naked eye, and its distance from the earth was judged to have much increased.

Citizen MESSIER observed it with his usual assiduity and accuracy till the 30th of August, when it became invisible. Citizen BOUVARD has calculated the elements of its orbit in the following manner, as published October 14th in a journal: perihelion 1 s. 20 deg. 36 min. Passage, July 9th, at 2 o'clock, 54 min. moderate time, distance 0, 525 nodes 10 s. 29. 16 min. inclination 50 deg, 36 min. retrograde motion.

Citizen DE LA PLACE, who calculated them at the same time by his method, has found almost the same result. Citizen FRANCOIS LALANDE has furnished some positions of stars which were unknown, but which could not escape him in that immense labour wherein he has already furnished more than 42 thousand stars.

Of the four eclipses of Saturn by the moon which were to take place this year, two only were observed, January 10th and April 2nd. The eclipse of the sun, June 24th, was observed in a great number of places; we saw at Paris only the entrance, but citizen MESSIER agreed with me as to the demi-second, an uncommon circumstance for the commencement of an eclipse. I calculated it the same day as I have done for 40 years past, whenever I had the satisfaction to observe an eclipse of the sun or of a star of the first magnitude.

On March 2nd, 1797, Citizen CAROCHE saw the volcano in the moon, (number 12 in my chart of the moon) like a candle on the point of extinction; it was a luminous spot, less visible than the largest of Jupiter's satellites, but greater; it perfectly confirms what has been already seen three or four times relative to the volcano in the moon.

The tour of citizen BEAUCHAMP in

Asia is one of the important pursuits in which France may pride herself. He found much difficulty in procuring a firman from the Ottoman Porte; but at length he arrived at Trebizond, (June 26th) and returned to Constantinople Sept. 9th. He has coasted along the principal points of the Black Sea as far as the mouth of the Phasis: the ignorance and jealousy of the Turks have hitherto strangely disfigured this sea. He found the latitude of Sinope at 42 deg. 2 min. instead of 41 degrees, as it has been set down in our best charts; so that the breadth of the Black Sea between Cape Haradzé and Cape Indé, which was thought to be 62 leagues, is only 37: an error so considerable that it well deserved the labours of so zealous an astronomer. Mithidrates, who rendered the kingdom of Pontus so famous, had no astronomers.

General CALON, then director of the depot, procured me from BEAUCHAMP, as from all the other literati, every assistance which zeal, knowledge, and authority, enabled him to furnish; and I render him here this new testimony of acknowledgment, in the name of all the learned men whom he has encouraged, favoured, patronized, in every possible way, and even in circumstances wherein the other deputies seem afraid to commit themselves, and not to know them.

Citizen BEAUCHAMP takes great merit to himself on account of his pupil CHARLES HYACINTHE RECEVEUR, who, at the age of 18, calculates and observes in a surprising manner. They were to set out Nov. 11th for Bagdad; from whence they will proceed to Mascata in Arabia, where citizen BEAUCHAMP is appointed consul. He sends to the Museum plants, grains, and insects; he copies Greek inscriptions for the literary class of the Institute, and forgets nothing which may render his tour useful.

The geographical positions will be inserted in the *Connoissance des tems* for the year 1800, together with his new chart of the Black Sea sent to the Minister of Marine. I have received only a first rough draught to satisfy the impatience which BEAUCHAMP well knew I felt.

He has observed the declination of the needle at Constantinople $12^{\circ} 33$ minutes; at Trebizond $8^{\circ} 14$ minutes. He was on the point of embarking for Aleppo; from whence he will cross the desert, at the risk of being attacked by the plundering Arabs; but BEAUCHAMP has the
good

good fortune to fear nothing. This painful and dangerous voyage has not discouraged him; he does not reproach me for having in a *manner* forced him to set out. He wrote to me, May 24th, "If any misfortune should befall me, you will remember my devotedness to you and to astronomy."

The marine watch of citizen LOUIS BERTHOUD has proved very useful, and uncommonly accurate. This skilful artist is still employed on it: citizen BREGUET also proposes to make some; and we learn that M. EARNSHAW is making a great number of them at London, which are remarkably exact, and which he sells for 1200 francs.

Citizen PERNY, who had been sent into Belgium by General CALON, has transmitted to citizen PRONY, director of the Cadastre, the triangles which he has formed to connect Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom with Dunkirk: he expects to prolong them as far as to the Texel, and to verify the degree measured formerly by Snellius, on which there remains some doubt, in spite of the verifications which have been already attempted at two different times.

The Spaniards have published the details of a voyage round the world, undertaken by the order and at the expence of government, through the zeal of Don ANTONIUS DE VALDES, Minister of Marine, to enrich geography and natural history, and enlarge the sphere of our knowledge.

These details form an interesting work, from the facts which it contains relative to the manners, usages, and police of the inhabitants of the Babaco Isles, a kind of Archipelago pretty considerable, which had not yet been visited by the Europeans.

The navigators who undertook this interesting voyage, set out from Cadiz, July 30th, 1789, in two sloops, the *Discovery* and the *Subtle*; the first commanded by Don ALEXANDER MALESPINA, and the second by Don JOSEPH BASTAMENTA; and they returned towards the end of 1793.

Their discoveries and their labours in the long track which they crossed, the islands they visited, and the harbours which they discovered in the course they made over the continents of the new world, will enrich botany, the arts, geography, and serve to throw fresh light on the emigration of different tribes, and on the history of the globe.

We have also seen Mr. HORNEMAN

pass, who is sent by an English association into the interior of Africa. In that continent are a thousand leagues of country as much unknown to us as the deserts of the moon; an object well worthy the emulation of the different governments to explore. It is, however, a company of private individuals, amateurs, one of the principals of which is Sir JOSEPH BANKS, that has set on foot this useful establishment. They very properly demanded a passport of the executive directory, as knowing that the learned men who were in it did not forget the sciences in the midst of the great political interests in which they were absorbed, and in spite of the just resentments at the horrors with which France may reproach the English government. News have been already received from the missionary that went to Tombut, in the interior of Africa.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS has sent us the Philosophical Transactions for 1796, the Nautical Almanack for 1802; the Tour of M. MAURIE in England has procured us, by writing, a new promise from Mr. RAMSDEN, of the meridian glass, which we have been expecting from him these ten years. Citizen LALLEMANDE, secretary of the marine, favours our correspondence with cordiality and zeal.

Geography has lately been augmented with a great work, the subject of which is China. Sir GEORGE STAUNTON has published, in two volumes, quarto, the relation of the English embassy of Lord MACARTNEY in 1793, with charts of the voyage both by sea and land, across China, which throws much light on the interior of that vast empire. The atlas which accompanies this relation contains many views, plans, costumes, ceremonies, and some birds, very well engraved, and particularly a detail of the canals which cross China, and of which I had only heard speak very imperfectly in my treatise on canals in 1778.

In this work I observed, with pleasure, that citizen HANNA, a missionary, whom I had trained up in astronomy, has obtained permission to go and reside at Peking.

The PRINCE of PEACE has formed in Spain an establishment of astronomers with respectable appointments, but subjects are wanting: the observatory is not finished, and that which citizen MEGNIE had constructed at *la Ferrerie* is destroyed; so that astronomy has not had hitherto, in Spain, the activity which we had reason to expect; but M. CHAIX, whom we have seen this year pass through Paris to take

take the direction of the observatory, will doubtless secure the means of putting it in a capacity to be useful.

M. DE MENDOZA, a Spanish marine-officer, is publishing tables to facilitate the observation of the longitudes.

At Lisbon ephemerides have been published for the marine, which announce emulation and a taste for astronomy in Portugal; and the zeal of the academy of Lisbon, which has also published two volumes of memoirs. M. le Chevalier d'ARUAJO, ambassador from Portugal, has taken an interest in our correspondence, which evinces his knowledge and zeal for the glory of his country.

M. TRALLES, professor at Berne, has received from Mr. RAMSDEN, a theodolite superior even to that which has been made use of for the triangles of England; and he is going to make use of them for those of Switzerland.

Citizen JACQUES PHILIPPE MARALDI, the third astronomer of that name, has sent us the observations which he is constantly making at Perinaldo, near Nice. He has done more; he has sent to Paris the eldest of his four sons, aged 18 years, to labour with me in astronomy. I foresee, by his intelligence and assiduity, that MARALDI the fourth will maintain the reputation of his family, and that of the Cassinis their relations, who have been unhappily lost to astronomy since the revolution.

Madame, the Duchess of SAXE-GO-

THA, the most learned princess that we know of, who is a lover of astronomy, and who observes and calculates herself in a surprising manner, now places the house of Saxe in the history of astronomy, as the Landgrave William placed that of Hesse Cassel there 200 years ago. She has lately sent me one of her astronomers, Doctor JOHN CHARLES BURCKHARDT, (born at Leipzig, April 30th, 1773) to co-operate in my labours; he arrived here December 15th, a day remarkable in astronomy, for the birth of Tycho Brahe. This princess supposes, that my active zeal for astronomy, electrifying every thing which surrounds me, may be even useful to a person who has just left the observatory of Gotha, one of the finest that is any where, directed by one of our greatest astronomers, Major DE ZACH, whose name always occurs wherever astronomy is spoken of, and whom his friendship for me has perhaps deceived as to the destination of his pupil; but his sovereigns are of opinion, that their astronomer, by coming to Paris, would make the voyage to Mecca; and I may venture to say, for the honour of France, illustrated by so many victories, that she has not lost her reputation for the sciences; an object the most important for thinking beings, and there latter it is, who always influence the judgment of the world, and that of posterity.

(To be concluded in our next Number.)

PROCEEDINGS at large of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of France,
on the 15th Nivose, 1798, as published by the Secretaries*.

NOTICE of the Labours of the Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, from October 6th, 1797, to January 4th, 1798, read at the Public Sitting of the last date, by Citizen PRONY.

MATHEMATICAL PART.

CITIZEN FLAUGERGUES, an associate member of the class, has transmitted some theorems on numbers; he has contented himself at present with sending a syllabus of the propositions, and promises to give the demonstrations in a particular memoir. He adds, that he is in possession of a sure and general method of treating the abstruse questions connected with these investigations, the difficulty of which consists much less in discovering the proper-

ties of the numbers, than in obtaining a certain knowledge of their generality.

Citizen COUSIN presented a journal of the heights of the river Seine, observed at Paris during the fifth year. These heights were taken by the graduated scale at the butment or head of the bridge *la Tournelle*, at the upper demi-bastion (*épaulement d'amont*) on the side of Fraternity island. The zero or lowest term of this scale is placed even with the low water of 1719 (old style); it is divided into French feet, and indicates from 0 to 25 feet (about 8 metres). The greatest height for the year 5, observed on the 11th Nivose, was $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the least height, observed a number of times in Vendemaire, was 10 inches.

Another scale placed at the bridge *des Tuilleries* at 2240 metres distance from the

* This translation is made from the "*Magasin Encyclopédique*," by Citoyen MILLIN.

the former, indicates the heights of the water above a low bottom, situated opposite Chaillot, which is at the egress of Paris, a place of the river where the depth is the least, and where the navigation is the most impeded. A comparison between the observations made by these two scales gives the daily variation of the fall of the water in passing through Paris, which is extremely irregular: in order to deduce from these observations the absolute quantum of the fall, the difference of level between the zeros of the two scales must be calculated; Citizen PRONY has found by a level made with great care, and frequently repeated, that this difference was 5 feet 1 inch, or 1 metre 650 centimetres.

Citizen BEAUCHAMP, an associate member, and consul of the republic at Mascata, has transmitted to the class some details on the astronomical and geographical operations he was desired to perform on the part of government; his letter on the 25th Vendemiaire last, announces his having sent to the minister of marine a chart of the southern tract of the Black Sea, accompanied with a nautical memoir on the subject; another memoir addressed to the minister of exterior relations, furnishes details on the historical part of his voyage; he has left to the embassy the original manuscript of his observations, the forwarding of which to Paris for the perusal of the astronomical and geographical literati, would be a desirable object. The last letter of citizen Beauchamp announces his intention to sail from Constantinople to Alexandretta, and it is from thence probably that he will set out on his great Arabian and Persian voyage, the design of which he has long entertained.

We announced in our last public sitting, that the astronomers DELAMBRE and MECHAIN appointed to measure the arch of the meridian included between the parallels of Dunkirk and Barcelona, had completed a part of their work relating to the astronomical observations and to the angles of the triangles, and that there only remained two bases for them to measure. This last operation is that which must give the absolute length of all the sides of the triangles formed in the direction of the meridian, the preceding operations only serving to determine the relations of those sides, or to form a figure similar to that which results from their assemblage; there will be thus two lines measured immediately on the French territory, from which will be found the re-

lation of magnitude with the quarter of the terrestrial meridian, and which will be the medium of comparison between that meridian and the fundamental unity of the new system of weights and measures. This unity has been conditionally determined by the Academy of Sciences and the commission of weights and measures, agreeably to the operations made in France from 1739 to 1744, old style; and the public will learn with satisfaction, that it appears from many accurate verifications made by Delambre and Mechain in the course of their labours, with methods and instruments much superior to those employed 55 years ago, that the precision obtained by Cassini and his collaborators, is as great as could be expected and desired at the time of their labours; the greatest errors do not exceed the limits of $\frac{1}{7000}$ and of $\frac{1}{10000}$, and we may consider the provisory fixation of the metre, as bearing an exactness more than what is necessary for the ordinary operations of trade and almost all the arts.

The commission of weights and measures could have wished that the base to be measured near Paris, might have been on the site of that of Villejuif, so celebrated by the frequent measurements which the French academicians had made there; but the alterations produced in the surface of the grounds by the hands of men in the course of 60 years, raised insurmountable obstacles to this project.

They were forced therefore to chuse another place, and after mature examination, it was agreed to fix upon for the base a part of the paved causeway between Lieurfaint and Melun, the length of which is about 1200 metres.

The instruments to be made use of for the measure of this base, are of a construction altogether new, and more proper than any of those made use of before, to preclude errors of every kind: one of their principal advantages over the former instruments, consists in the method of keeping account of the variations of length which the different temperatures of air cause the metal rods to undergo; to obtain this correction they have made use of the different degrees of dilatibility of platina and of copper by heat. Each of the measures which are placed end to end, consists of two rules, one of platina, and the other of copper, fixed together at their lower extremity, and bearing at their interior extremity, divisions, the different co-incidences of which produce the elongations or contractions which are to be estimated. This method is in all re-

spects preferable to that of holding close to the measures, thermometers, which may at times lead into error on account of the unequal progress of the caloric in the different substances; the rules of platina and of copper indicate and measure at the same time their variations of length, of which an account may be kept without any regard to the temperature with which they correspond, and which nevertheless is also given by the same instruments.

Citizen DELAMBRE has spent the time since his return from Rodéz, and is still employed at present in making preparations for measuring the base of Melun: at each of the extremities he has caused blocks of stone of eight cubic metres to be cramped; and in order to have extreme points perfectly accurate, on the upper surface of each of these blocks a cylindrical hole has been pierced, into which a copper cylinder precisely of the same diameter enters, the axis of which stands for one of the limits of the measure. Scaffolds of 20 metres in height, and which are to be replaced afterwards by pyramids, are elevated at these extremities, in order that the observer may not only perceive the one when it is placed by the other, but further distinguish the adjoining stations where signals of 20 and 25 metres high have been erected.

DELAMBRE, at the time while he was directing these constructions, was particularly employed in making observations which are to adjust the connection of the base with the chains of the great triangles. All these preliminary labours, although interrupted by a crowd of obstacles, and the rigour of the season, were completed in about five or six days. Our astronomers and their co-operators, near the term of their labours, have braved the winter and fatigue, as they had from the first surmounted evils still more afflicting. The operation of Melun will be completed in the spring, and that of the Perpignan in the summer months.

NOTICE of the Memoirs of the class of Physical Sciences, during the first Quarterly Sitting of the Fifth Year, by Citizen LASSUS, Secretary of the class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

THE labours presented to the class of Physical Sciences of the Institute, during the last quarterly sitting, (from Oct. 6th, 1797, to Jan. 4th, 1798)* have been principally employed in investigating the

* For the proceedings of the quarter which preceded, see the MONTHLY MAGAZINE for January, 1798, p. 56.

subjects of Anatomy, Medicine, the Veterinary art, Rural Economy, Chemistry, and Natural History.

In a *memoir on the manner in which nutrition is performed in insects*, Citizen CUVIER proves, that the dorsal vessel, or the reputed heart of insects, is not a circulatory organ. In the different parts of these animals there is no other centre of circulation, and no other vessels than tracheal or aerial passages; from whence it results, that the nutritious fluid simply crosses the pores of the intestinal canal in insects, and that it washes all the parts which are nourished in the way of simple suction, as in the polypus.

In another memoir, the object of which is the *anatomy of molluscas without a distinct head, or of the acephalous kind*, amongst which are oysters and muscles, the same author points out their brain and nerves, describes their heart and sanguinary vessels, the distribution of which in *couches* or layers, some deep and others superficial, is very complicated; but what is most remarkable, Citizen CUVIER has discovered in the branchiæ or respiratory organ of the muscle, a great number of small red moveable points, having each two valves, and which, when examined by the microscope, appear to be so many living embryos of the muscle itself.

Citizen BEAUVOIR and Citizen MICHAUT, both associated members of the Institute, have communicated the result of their observations made in South America, on serpents in general, and particularly those which are called rattlesnakes. These last do not possess, according to the common opinion, any power of charming or attracting to them birds, squirrels, and other animals, on which those reptiles feed, neither do they exhale a noxious odour on their prey; they, however, emit a strong, disagreeable, and durable emanation.

Citizen GILBERT, member of the Institute, communicated a memoir on the *effects of medicaments in ruminating animals*; as also a plan of experiments to be pursued in order to extinguish in some cantons the epizootic disease, which prevailed for some time about Paris, but which is now no longer there.

Citizen PORTAL, member of the Institute, read a memoir on certain maladies incident to the organ of the voice.

Citizen TEISSIER communicated his observations on a sort of wheat, without barbs, with white ears, white grains, and hollow stalks, lately announced in England

as an important discovery, and known there by the name of *hedge-wheat*, the first stalks having been found in a hedge. This wheat has existed in France for at least sixteen years past; it is known there by the name of *pullet wheat*, (*blé poulet*) and particularly at Calais, Lille, and Dunkirk, by that of *white wheat*, (*blanc blé*), or wheat of the first quality, with which very good bread is made.

The same author has communicated some observations on the *state of agriculture in the country about Athens*, according to the documents which have been forwarded to him by Citizen GASPARI, vice-consul of France in the Morea.

The same writer has communicated some observations on the *sea rush, ajonc, or junc-marin, cultivated for the purpose of fire-wood*. This ever-green shrub is known by the names of winter sanfoin, Spanish sanfoin, and thorny broom (*genet épineux*.) It is the *Ulex Europæus* of Linnæus. In a country wherein wood is scarce, it would be of use to form plantations of this shrub in the interstices of the woods, in order to turn to profit the spaces which produce nothing.

Citizen GUYTON MORVEAU proposed a new method of providing fire and water for chemical experiments with little or no expence. This method consists in an apparatus on the argand lamp, or lamp with a current of interior air. By means of this apparatus, most of the operations of chemistry may be performed, even the distillations of acids, saline fusions, and analyses by desiccation (*la voie sèche*.)

Citizen VAUQUELIN, member of the Institute, explained the *nature of the red lead of Siberia*. This mineral contains a new metallic acid, which makes about thirty-six hundredths. It is dissoluble in water, crystallizes in prisms of a red ruby colour, assumes a green emerald colour in the light, produces oxygenous gas by heat, and passes to the state of green oxyde; it unites to alkaline substances, and with them forms crystallizable combinations of a yellow gold colour. With silver, it gives rise to a salt of a red carmine colour; with mercury it forms a body of red cinnabar colour; with lead, a yellow orange colour, melted with glass or any other melting substance, it communicates to it a green emerald colour. Thus this metal, whether in the state of oxyde or acid, combined with any metallic substances, may furnish beautiful solid colours to painting and the art of enamelling. The same

chemist, by making an analysis of the emerald of Peru, has discovered that the beautiful green colour of that precious stone is owing to the oxyde of this metal.

The mineralogists had considered the chrysolite as a precious stone of the second order. Citizen VAUQUELIN, by submitting it to analysis, has found it to be a combination of phosphoric acid with lime similar to the base of our bones, crystallized by nature.

Citizen PICOT-LA-PEYROUSE, inspector of mines to the Republic, and associate member of the Institute, has communicated the result of his journey to *Mont Perdu*, with observations on the nature of the most elevated ridges of the Pyrenees. The height of Mont Perdu, one of the highest summits of the Pyrenees, is 3435 metres, or 1763 toises. The bases of this mountain, and the masses which are mortised in the mountains, of which it is the center, contain a quantity of exuvæ of organized bodies; even to an elevation of more than 3000 metres. The author concludes from hence, that Mont Perdu, which incloses such a profuse abundance of marine petrified bodies, even in large classes, has been formed under the waters of the sea. When the sea accumulated the large calcareous masses at the center of the Pyrenees, there existed continents filled with quadrupeds. The mixture of marine bodies with the bones of quadrupeds, demonstrates that they have been deposited here by the sea. The primordial tops of the Pyrenees were not placed at the point in which at this day the greatest elevations of the chain exist. Most of the summits of these regions being crowned, or bearing a calcareous girdle on their flanks, it is probable that the waters which elevated the highest crests in the center, deposited the same secondary rock on its summits, which they covered again in toto.

Citizen FOURCROY, in his own name and that of Citizens DARCET and GUYTON-MORVEAUX, read a report on the colours for porcelain, of Citizen DIHL. Citizen DOLOMIEU afterwards read a detail of the mineralogical and geological observations which he made last summer in the departments of Puydedome, and of Cantal.

[The proceedings of the two other classes, that of the moral and political sciences, and that of literature and the fine arts, will be given in our next number.]

Sitting

Sitting of the 15th Germinal, or April 4th, 1798.

NOTICE of the labours of the Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, during the second Quarterly Sitting of the 6th year, by Citizen LEFEVRE GINEAU.

PHYSICAL PART.

THE labours presented to the class of physical sciences of the Institute, by its members and by its associates, during the last quarterly sitting, have had chiefly for their object Rural Economy, the Veterinary art, and Chymistry.

Some experiments recently made upon horses, sheep, goats and rabbits, prove that they die almost instantly and with convulsions, after eating a certain quantity of leaves and berries of the yew-tree. Citizen DAUBENTON considers this tree as dangerous, and thinks it ought not to be transported into countries which have it not by nature, and that it would be better to destroy than to cultivate it.

A memoir of Citizen CETS, on the advantage of employing analogy in the natural sciences, and on its application to Botany for the progress of Rural Economy, has for its object to prove that the properties of bodies being the result of their organization, the more relations there are between beings, the more the uses to which we can apply them are assimilated.

Citizen GILBERT has proved the necessity of submitting to comparative experiments all the operations of agriculture, in order to give the rural science all the progress of which it is yet susceptible. He thinks it would be necessary to form rural establishments, particularly devoted to the research of the best methods, both of the culture of vegetables, and the amelioration of the breed of domestic animals.

A memoir of Citizen TENON has for its object the comparison of the different ways in which manducation is performed in man, in the horse, and in the elephant.

Citizen CHABERT has communicated some reflections on a disease of the horse, known by the name of immobility, which has not hitherto been described, and which bears a strong analogy with that known in man by the name of catalepsy.

Citizen HUZARD has made some reflections on an officious humour which sometimes spring on a horse's ham, after some violent effort; he considers its formation, and treats of the principle which involves the best method of curing it.

Citizen TESSIER gave an account of a man that had been buried during eight

days under some ruins, in digging a pit, and who was taken out alive. The author indicates the means which should be employed to prevent a similar accident, and those by which it may be remedied when it has taken place.

Citizen LELIEVRE announced the recent discovery in France, of the sulfate of stronthian in a striated mass. It was about the depth of five metres (from 15 to 16 feet) in a clay ground, which has been digging for some years past at Bouvron, near Toul, that a mass of this sulfate was found.

Citizen DOLOMIEU also produced some sulfate of crystallized stronthian, which he had collected in his Tour of Sicily, and which, together with the preceding, has been analysed by Citizen VAUQUELIN.

It is well known, that the nitro-muriatic acid is the true solvent of gold, and that this metal may be taken from its solution by the sulfuric ether. Citizen SAGE shewed the gold reduced, swimming between the ether and the nitro-muriatic acid, under the form of network, leaves, and at the bottom of the decanter in small brilliant masses, on which were observed triangular laminæ, elements of the crystallization of that metal.

Citizen CHAPTAL read a memoir on a new method of making verdigris. This new process, used at Montpellier for some years past, consists in fermenting the husks of the grapes (i. e. the gross substance after pressing,) and stratifying them with laminæ of copper, to develop the metallic oxyde, called verdigris. This method has the advantage over the antient one, of being more easy in execution, and of conducing greatly to economy, as wine is no longer employed in it.

Some experiments of the same author prove also, that white lead may be fabricated by a similar method; which leads to hope that it will not be long ere this valuable mode of fabrication will be realized in France.

The same chemist read another memoir on the acetate of copper, or crystals of Venus. He also communicated several experiments to oxydate copper with more advantage, and to render it by this means soluble in acetous acid.

Citizen Berthollet communicated a notice on a particular acid, which he has lately discovered, and to which he gives the name of zoolnic acid, as being essentially extracted from animal substances.

A memoir of Citizen DOLOMIEU, on certain

certain stones called *tourmalines*, found in Mount St. Gothard, has for its object to enquire how far the colour, considered as a character of the stones, may serve to determine the nature of them.

Lastly, some new experiments of Citizen VAUQUELIN, on the red lead of Siberia, and on a new earth which he has found in the beril, or *aigue-marine*, are the ground-work of a memoir which he read in this sitting.

MATHEMATICAL PART.

Citizen FLAUGERGUE, an associate member, communicated a number of observations on general physics, together with a table calculated by him, of the symmetrical solids which may be inscribed in a sphere.

Citizen LALANDE read the description of a zodiac sculptured on the portal of the church at Strasburgh. He has compared it with those of Notre Dame at Paris, and of St. Dennis, and with that which is seen on some very beautiful ma's books in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*. He explains the cause of some differences in the signs and in the tables of agricultural operations which accompany each sign.

The same author presented the printed notice of the History of Astronomy for the year V. He there gives an account of the discovery of four new satellites of the planet Herchel, and of the progress which Citizen LEFRANCOIS has made in his work of the description of the heavens; the number of stars which he has already observed, is 44,000. He also presented a table for regulating clocks by the mean time; this table is also found in the new edition of the Treatises on the Sphere and Calendar, by RIVARD, which Citizen Lalande has just published.

Citizen THULIS communicated the meteorological observations which he has made at Marseilles, for a number of years past.

Citizen PRONY gave an account of the labours of the commission appointed by the Institute, to make inquiry into the means proper to be adopted, to save from the flames persons who may be shut up in a house on fire.

Citizen ROCHON read a memoir on the preparation and use of metallic gauzes, covered with a solid transparent coating. These gauzes may be substituted for horn in lanterns, in the constructions of fanals or lights for ship magazines, for *entre-ponts*, and for fighting. The model of the *fanal* was laid before the Institute.

The substance which furnishes the coating, is size, parchment glue, air-bladders,

and the membranes of fishes. It is secured from the action of moisture by linseed oil rendered siccativ.

In another printed memoir, the same author points out the advantage of graphical methods for determining the longitudes at sea, by the distances of the moon from the sun and stars. It is to be wished that mathematical knowledge were sufficiently cultivated in the marine to supersede the necessity of the graphical methods. Till this point be attained, Citizen ROCHON has assisted navigators with two charts and a table, by the help of which they may find, almost without calculation, the true distance of the moon from the sun, according to the observed apparent distance, and so by this graphical method obtain the longitude of the vessel.

Citizen LA PLACE read a memoir on the secular equations of the motion of the moon, of its apogee, and of its nodes.

By comparing the modern observations with those of the Chaldeans and Arabians, astronomers have acquired the acceleration of the mean motion of the moon; but no variation has been suspected in the mean motions of the nodes and of the apogee. Citizen LA PLACE, after having found the cause of the secular equation of the lunar motions; has discovered that the motion of the nodes and that of the apogee are retarded, while that of the moon is accelerated; from whence it results, that the secular motion of the anomaly of our lunar tables ought to be augmented $8\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, and that from this time the anomaly should be augmented 4 minutes in those tables, if we would keep them in that degree of precision which they had about 1750.

Citizen LA PLACE then submits to analysis the resistance of the ether, and the successive transimission of gravity. These two hypothetic causes, contrived with a view to explain the variations of the lunar motion, when its real cause was not known, do not produce any sensible alteration in the motions of the nodes and of the apogee; which is sufficient, observes LA PLACE, to exclude them, as the retardation of those motions is clearly shewn from the observations.

On the 29th Nivose last, about three quarters after one o'clock, Citizen DANGOS, an associate member, saw on the disc of the sun, a black point, which he took at first for a spot. At 58 minutes past one, its distance from the sun's edge had considerably diminished. This motion led CITIZEN DANGOS to think that

that what he had taken for a spot was a star. At 7 minutes $12\frac{1}{2}$ seconds past two, the black point had reached the sun's edge, when the small line of light which yet grazed it was instantaneously extinguished; a phenomenon which leaves no room to doubt that it was some body which had passed over the sun.

Citizen COULOMB read a memoir, in which he gives the result of a number of experiments calculated to ascertain the quantum of action which men may contribute by their daily labour, according to the different modes in which their force is employed.

Two things are to be distinguished in the labour of men; the effect produced by the exertion of their force, and the fatigue which they undergo to produce that effect. In the carriage of burthens, the effect produced is the greater as in proportion to the greater weight of the burden each journey, to the greater distance of the carriage, and to the greater length of time the labour lasts; so that two men will have produced equal effects, if one of them has transported a double weight to a single distance, and the other a single weight to a double distance. Whether the force of men be employed in carrying loads, in moving machines, tilling the earth, or in any other labour, the effect must always be estimated by a weight equivalent to the resistance it will have to surmount, multiplied by the space which that resistance will have to pass while the labour lasts.

To overcome resistance, man exerts a pressure on a point which he sets in motion, and the fatigue consists of the extent of the pressure, of the velocity of the point pressed, and of the time that the action lasts; so that the fatigue may be expressed in numbers, by the produce of a weight equivalent to the pressure exerted, multiplied by the velocity of the point pressed, and by the time that the pressure lasts.

How are we to combine the different degrees of pressure, of velocity, and of time, so as that a man, with equal fatigue, may furnish the greatest quantity of action?

In the solution of this interesting problem, Citizen COULOMB applies the principles here laid down. He considers successively the labour of a man who rises by a ladder, or a stair-case, or one who walks over an horizontal plain, either carrying a load or without one, carrying the load in his arms or on his back, or carrying it in a barrow.

In analysing the labour of carriage, he distinguishes two things in the effect produced; one is the actual carriage of the load, which is the useful effect. But man also transports his own body along with the load, and afterwards returns without a load, which is the second part of the effect; it requires a certain quantity of action, and, consequently, a certain fatigue, which does not at all contribute to the useful effect, and which should be deducted from the total action, in determining the real effect which results from that action.

Citizen COULOMB next directs his enquiry to the labours of men employed in driving and sinking piles, of men who work on handles (as the whipstaff of a ship's helm, the rounce of a printing-press, &c.) or with a spade in digging, &c. The results obtained by the analysis of his different labours, give quantities of action less considerable than those which most authors reckon upon in the calculation of machines; this proceeds from those authors commonly reasoning by experiments, which only last a few minutes, and are performed by select men.

The same author presented a new edition of his enquiries into the methods by which to execute all sorts of hydraulic labours under water, without having recourse to draining, or emptying, of any kind. It is to be hoped, that the means proposed in this work may then be duly applied, when the return of peace shall allow the entering on constructions of general and superior utility, and which can only be attempted properly by government.

[The remainder of this Sitting will be given in a future Number]

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 194.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

OCTOBER 12th, went from Southampton to Wimbourn, in Dorsetshire, twenty-nine miles. The road very good; soil various: it is not remarkable for

for fertility the first four miles. I then enter the king's New Forest, a few miles of which is interspersed with little woods, small fields, and farm-houses; the soil loomy, and the country extremely pleasant, but level, and all views shut up. The road now leads me into a deep gloomy wood of nearly two miles in a direct line, with two or three small openings, where the trees are a little thinner, and have less underwood. This wood is oak and beech, but not very good. I next ascend a little rising ground, from whence I have a distant prospect on every side; but, to my mortification, can see no termination of this vast forest: it is now composed of here and there a little thicket of wood, and large tracts of barren land producing little besides very long heath or ling. I had not, however, travelled far, before I came in sight of a few farm-houses, which I passed, and again found myself entering another part of this wild forest, to which, although my view was extended, I could see no bounds. The face of the country here is rather hilly, the surface covered with heath, and clumps of beech-wood: after travelling about four or five miles further through this lonely desert, I reached its confines near Ringwood, a small market-town. This forest is computed to be thirty miles in circumference, and is very little of it cultivated: those large tracts which continue in a state of nature are occupied with a few sheep, large red deer, and black game; the deer are so savage and wild, that they are said to be dangerous to travellers in the rutting season.—Ringwood stands in a level vale, which has a good gravelly soil, and is cultivated a little on each side; but I had hardly got half a mile from the town, when I again entered a very spacious and barren waste, or heath, which continued till I was within a mile or two of Wimbourn. These forests are much frequented by thieves and robbers: indeed, a place more fit for their purpose cannot be imagined; they may there commit their depredations in safety, and elude the hands of justice for a long time. Arriving at my inn at Wimbourn, I began to reflect on the scenes of this day's journey. Where have I been travelling to-day? thought I; through the unfrequented deserts of Africa, or through the wilds of America, or through some country where the inhabitants are few, live by hunting, and have no occasion for bread? No, I have been traversing a part of England at no great distance from the capital, where the

people are almost starving for want of bread, and who are importing grain from foreign countries at a vast expence, while millions of unproductive acres in this kingdom only want the assistance of the husbandman to produce corn and cattle even in greater abundance than is wanted, and thousands of poor people are out of employ! What is the legislature doing?—Hampshire, besides a number of forests and parks, contains a great deal of commons and waste grounds: it is adorned with several fine seats, has some very fertile land, and plenty of water. The surface in general is rather unlevel, and the inclosed grounds have much wood, both in regular woods and in hedges. This county is remarkable for a fine breed of pigs, but not so much so for cattle, sheep, and pasturage. It produces a considerable quantity of corn; farms seem rather large than otherwise, and rents neither very high nor very low: in agriculture I observed nothing very commendable; and prejudice in favour of old systems, however absurd, is as prevalent here as in most other counties. Fuel is extremely dear here, the coal being brought round from the north.—Wimbourn is a very small, clean market-town, in which I noticed nothing remarkable: farms in the neighbourhood are large; some as high as 1000l. a year: vast tracts of common are also at no great distance, on different sides of this town. Here, for the first time, I enter the cyder country, a few hogheads of which are made in this town.—I am now at the farthest southern point of my tour, and am about to incline a little northwards again.

October 14th, went from Wimbourn to Blandford, in Dorsetshire, ten miles. The road fine; soil dry, and mixed with flint and chalk. The country quite open; pass over a great deal of downs; some chalky hills near the road; the hedges are often bare, others are broad, and fenced with briars, sloe-bushes, and a few thorns, which form good covers for the pheasants, of which there are a great number in this country. Here are several hazel or nut-woods of great extent, and consequently that fruit is extremely plentiful. This part of the county contains several fruitful vales, but the high grounds are not so remarkable for fertility: a great deal of all sorts of corn is produced. Sheep of this district are horned, white faced, rather tall, and pretty well shaped; their wool is also fine, and their fecundity is, perhaps, peculiar to this breed: these
sheep

sheep generally lamb about Christmas, and with good management will have lambs twice a year. Cattle are of the common sorts; farmers horses, besides other heavy, expensive, and unnecessary trapping, are whimsically hung with bells, when used in carts or waggons.—In this day's journey I passed several artificial mounts, like the barrows in the north of England; they have probably been the burial-places of some great warriors, but I did not hear that any of their contents have been examined.—Blandford affords residence to about 2000 inhabitants; it is a pretty, well-built market-town; the streets are clean, and sufficiently wide; and the situation is in a fertile and extremely pleasant country. In this town the manufacture of shirt-buttons is the principal employ of the female inhabitants. All the country round for many miles has a cheerful aspect; level vales; gently rising hills; pieces of woodland; a mixture of downs and corn and pasture fields; beautiful seats, parks, and gardens; well-built cottages, and large cyder-orchards, are its most prominent features. Farms are from 40 to 200l. a year: rent of land in country parishes about 10s. or 12s. per acre, and near the town 30s. per acre. The number of small farms is very rapidly

decreasing in this neighbourhood; an instance of which is rather remarkable at the village of Durweston: that village, about twenty years ago, consisted of thirty farms, and is now in the occupation of two farmers.

October 20, I parted with my friends at Blandford with mutual regret, and proceeded to Froome in Somersetshire, by way of Shaftsbury, 32 miles. From Blandford to Shaftsbury the road leads over a great extent of open downs; the soil is light, and full of chalk and flint.

Shaftsbury is a small market town, and bears the marks of antiquity. The rest of this district is tolerably level, the soil generally light, and the fields small, and inclosed with tall thick hedges, in which there is a great deal of hazel. Here are also several pieces of woodland, producing the smaller sorts of wood, and a great number of large orchards, from the fruit of which cyder is made. The furze on some tracts of ground are cut regularly for fuel; it is put up in faggots and sold to the bakérs, &c. The churches in this district are small, with low steeples. The best land is in grass, and the other produces tolerable crops of different sorts of grain: the farmers continue to plough with three or four horses to each plough.

(To be continued.)

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONS MOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER VII.

* This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr. WALPOLE. It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Conversation with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, display those treasures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on subjects of Taste and Literature.

CI. LORD CHESTERFIELD.

THE reason why Lord Chesterfield could not succeed at court was this. After he returned from his embassy at the Hague, he chanced to engage in play at court one night, and won 1500l. Not chusing to carry such a sum home, at so late an hour, he went to the apartment of the Countess of Suffolk, the royal mistress, and left the money with her. The queen's apartments had a window which looked into the stair-case leading to those of the countess, and she was informed of the transaction. She ruled all, and positively objected to Chesterfield ever being named.

CII. COUNTESS OF SUFFOLK.

This Countess of Suffolk had married Mr. Howard; and they were so poor, that they took a resolution of going to Hanover, before the death of Queen Ann, in order to pay their court to the future royal family. Such was their poverty, that having invited some friends to dinner, and being disappointed of a small remittance, she was forced to sell her hair to furnish the entertainment. Long wigs were then in fashion; and her hair, being fine, long, and fair, produced twenty pounds.

Sir Robert Walpole never paid any
court

court to Lady Suffolk, a circumstance which greatly recommended him to Queen Caroline. Upon Mr. Howard's becoming Earl of Suffolk, by his brother's death, he wished to rescue his wife, but dared not attempt it in the verge of the court. Once he formed the plan to carry her off, as she went to Hampton-court palace, but the Duke of Argyll, and his brother, Lord Ilay, carried her out in a post-chaise, at eight o'clock in the morning.

The tory party wishing to try if Lady Suffolk had any interest, prevailed on her to request that Lord Bathurst should be made an earl. It was refused, and the party lost all hopes.

CIII. MISS BALLENDEN.

The prince, afterwards George II. was desperately in love with Miss Ballenden, who hated him. Mrs. Howard went between them, but not succeeding, the prince was forced to content himself with the mediatrix, who was not pretty, but very agreeable.

Miss Ballenden was exquisitely beautiful, and as great an ornament to the court of George I. as her countrywoman, Miss Stuart, had been to that of Charles II. She was the daughter of Lord Ballenden, and married Colonel Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyll.

After her marriage, her former royal lover, piqued by her disdain, seldom failed to step up to her at court, and say such cruel things that she would colour, and be most uneasy. Ungenerous, certainly, as he ought rather to have applauded her virtue. Henry IV. of France, you know, praised the lady who answered him, that the only path to her chamber lay through the church.

CIV. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

On the death of George I. my father killed two horses, in carrying the tidings to his successor: and, kneeling down, asked who should compose his majesty's speech? The king told him to go to Sir Spencer Compton. That gentleman, unused to public business, was forced to send to Sir Robert, to request his assistance in the composition. The queen upon this asked the king if it were not better to employ his father's minister, who could manage his business without the help of another? My father was instantly re-appointed.

Somebody had told the princess, afterwards Queen Caroline, that Sir Robert Walpole had called her a fat bitch. It

was not true. But upon settling her jointure by parliament, when she was Princess of Wales, and 50,000l. being proposed, Sir Robert moved and obtained 100,000l. The princess, in great good-humour, sent him word that the fat bitch had forgiven him.

CV. FREDERIC PRINCE OF WALES.

It seems fatal to the House of Brunswick to display a constant succession of quarrels between father and son. George II. had quarrelled with his father. Frederic, Prince of Wales, was a worthless son. The cant of liberty, assumed by his partisans, was truly ludicrous, as much so as the prince's pretended taste for poetry and the arts. I recollect none of his ancestors eminent in arms: and that any of the family should have a real taste for letters, or the arts, would be little short of a miracle.

CVI. CORRUPTION.

In my youth I thought of writing a satire on mankind, but now in my age I think I should write an apology for them. Several worthy men, whom I know, fall into such unexpected situations, that to me, who know these situations, their conduct is matter of compassion and not of blame.

Sir Robert Walpole used to say that it was fortunate so few men could be prime-ministers, as it was best that few should thoroughly know the shocking wickedness of mankind.

I never heard him say that all men have their prices; and I believe no such expression ever came from his mouth.

CVII. MAXIM OF GOVERNMENT.

Sir Robert's grand maxim of government was *Quieta ne moveat*: a maxim quite opposite to those of our days.

CVIII. WALPOLE AND MASON.

I shall tell you a great secret, the cause of my late difference with Mr. Mason. [1785.] Lord H. Mason and I, used often to meet together, as we cordially agreed in our sentiments of the public measures pursued during this reign. But when the India bill of Fox came to be agitated, Mason took a decided part against it; nay wrote to me that, upon this occasion, every one ought to assist the king; and warmly recommended it to me to use my influence in that cause.

You may imagine I was a little surprised at this new style of my old friend, and the impertinence of giving his advice unasked. I returned a light ironical answer. As Mason had, in a sermon preached

before the Archbishop of York, publicly declared that he would not accept of a bishopric, if offered to him, I jeeringly told him that I supposed his antipathy to a bishopric had subsided. He being also the first promoter of the York associations, (which I never approved,) I added that I supposed he intended to use that fool W * * * as a tool of popularity. For W * * * is so stupid that he cannot even write English; and the first York association paper, which is written by W * * *, is neither sense nor grammar.

To return to Lord H. He was so obnoxious to the court that, when his mother lately died, the queen did not send a message to his countess, to say that she would call on her; though this be always done in etiquette to a countess, and as constantly refused. In consequence Lord and Lady H. never went near the court. But when Fox's India bill came to the House of Lords, Lord H. probably by Mason's suggestions, remained to the very last of the question, and much distinguished himself against it. The consequence was, that a few days after, Lord H. called on me, to say that the king had sent him a message, requesting his acceptance of the embassy to Spain: and he concluded with begging my advice on the occasion. I told him at once that, since the king had sent such a message, I thought it was in fact begging pardon: "and, my lord, I think you must go to court, and return thanks for the offer, *as you do not accept it.*" But lo and behold! in a day or two Lady H. was made lady of the bed-chamber to the queen; and Lord H. was constantly dangling in the drawing-room.

Soon after Mason, in another letter, asked me what I thought of Lord H.'s becoming such a courtier, &c. I was really shocked to see a man, who had professed so much, treat such a matter so lightly; and returned a pretty severe answer. Among other matters I said ironically, that, since Lord H. had given his cap-and-dagger ring to little master, he (Mason) need no longer wonder at my love for my bust of Caligula. For Lord H. used formerly always to wear a seal-ring, with the cap of liberty between two daggers, when he went to court: but he gave it to a little boy upon his change. And I, though a warm friend of republicanism*, have a small

bust of Caligula in bronze, much admired for its fine workmanship.

The consequence of these differences has been, that we call on each other, but are on the coldest terms.

I ought to have mentioned that Mr. Mason, in his latter epistle to me, condoled with me on the death of my brother, by which I lost 1400l. a year. In my answer I told him there was no room for condolence in the affair, my brother having attained the age of seventy-seven: and I myself being an old man of sixty-eight, so that it was time for the old child to give over buying of baubles. I added, that Mr. Mason well knew that the place had been twice offered to me for my own life, but I had refused, and left it on the old footing of my brother's.

Mason too has turned a kind of a courtier, though he was formerly so noted, that, being one of the king's chaplains, and it being his turn to preach before the royal family, the queen ordered another to perform the office. But when this substitute began to read prayers, Mason also began the same service. He did not say whether he proceeded; but this I had from his own mouth, and as it happened in the chapel at St. James's, it is surprising the town did not know it. Mason in consequence resigned the chaplainship.

Mason has six or eight hundred a year, arising from a living to which he was presented by the Earl of Holderness, and from his York prebend. In my last letter to him, I asked if supernumerary church-offices were not among the articles of Mr. Pitt's reform? I do think that Mason changed his sentiments from a silly hope of seeing his favourite scheme, of parliamentary reform, prosper in Mr. Pitt's hands, but which that giddy boy afterwards so notoriously juggled. I nevertheless must regard the change as flat apostacy, for Pitt was then acting in formal opposition to the constitution of his country, being the only minister who ever withstood the House of Commons.

CIX. FOX'S INDIA BILL.

In my opinion Mr. Fox's India bill was not only innocent but salutary. In a conversation with Fox, I observed that all the arguments brought against that bill, of its forming a new power in the constitution, &c. had been formerly urged, as appears from Burnet, against the constituting of a board of trade in William's reign: a measure which was, however, carried into effect, and has not been attended with one bad consequence.

The

* Such were Mr. Walpole's precise words in 1785!—*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*

The following I heard with my own ears at a nobleman's table: After dinner I happened to outstay all the company, except two French gentlemen. One of them asked his lordship if he knew Mr. Fox? The nobleman answered—"A little, as people in the world know each other." The French gentleman then said that he was just setting out for France, so had not time to see Mr. Fox; but he begged his lordship to tell him that it was the universal opinion in France, of the best judges of the subject, that this bill presented the only plan which could secure India to England; and that its consequences were so apparent that in France they were generally dreaded.

The present views of the French [1785] are evidently to divest us of India, as they have done of America. Our fleet must of course decline; and in that case France hopes to dictate to us on all occasions, though the jealousy of other powers may prevent its conquest of this country. Naval power is, in all events, the most uncertain and precarious of any, as all history conspires to evidence. Ireland, by the infamous juggling of the "Propositions," has lost all confidence in this country. Were our shipping and commerce to decline, all is lost, for our debts swallow our revenue.

CX. GRAY.

Gray was a deist, but a violent enemy of atheists, such as he took Voltaire and Hume to be; but in my opinion erroneously.

The quarrel between Gray and me arose from his being too serious a companion. I had just broke loose from the restraints of the university, with as much money as I could spend, and I was willing to indulge myself. Gray was for antiquities, &c. while I was for perpetual balls and plays. The fault was mine.

Gray was a little man, of very ungainly appearance.

CXI. CONTRADICTION.

The present * * does not keep the 30th of January, though the last aid. A strange contradiction, when all is considered. But his only aim seems to be that of opposition to his grandfather, who d—d his mother for a b—h, when he heard that she had the evil.

CXII. A MODERN WHIG.

Lord B. a whig! His celebrated brother is indeed a warm one. But, hark in your ear, Lord B. under the mask of

whiggery, is the king's correspondent for Scotch affairs! *Divide et Impera* is the favourite maxim: all family and party distinctions are confounded.

Lord B. is, however, a mere changeling. I am plagued with his correspondence, which is full of stuff. I say nothing of his fawning letter to Pitt, alledging his friendship with his father, and soliciting a place. Heaven defend us from such whigs! Yet he writes to me as if I did not know him.

CXIII. WHIGS AND TORIES.

We must thank the whigs for all the prosperity of our country. The tories have only thrown us into disagreeable crises. It is risible to hear the latter boast of the public happiness, which is wholly the work of their antagonists. They are so absurd as to regret the national freedom, the sole source of the wealth on which they fatten. *Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes!* Had the tories succeeded at the revolution, or accession, this fair country would have been another Spain; the desolate abode of nobles and priests. What has rendered it the wonder and envy of Europe? Freedom. One would wonder that any man should conspire against the general felicity—but this infatuation arises from the *esprit du corps*, which can even produce mental blindness—can instigate its unhappy devotee to destroy the hen that lays the golden eggs.

CXIV. WILLIAM III.

William III. is now termed a scoundrel, but was not James II. a fool? The character of William is generally considered on too small a scale. To estimate it properly, we must remember that Louis XIV. had formed a vast scheme of conquest, which would have overthrown the liberties of all Europe, have subjected even us to the caprice of French priests and French harlots. The extirpation of the protestant religion, the abolition of all civil privileges, would have been the infallible consequence. I speak of this scheme not as a partisan, but from the most extensive reading and information on the topic. I say that William III. was the first, if not sole cause of the complete ruin of this plan of tyranny. The English revolution was but a secondary object, the throne a mere step towards the altar of European liberty. William had recourse to all parties merely to serve this great end, for which he often exposed his own life in the field, and was devoured by constant cares in the cabinet.

ANEC.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ELOGE OF BAILLY, THE CELEBRATED
ASTRONOMER AND MAYOR OF PARIS.

BY JEROME LALANDE.

JEAN SYLVAIN BAILLY was born at Paris, on the 15th of September, 1736. His father was the fourth in succession of his family who followed the profession of a painter; and the disease which proved fatal to his grandfather was occasioned by his experiments in staining marble with some pigments that he had brought with him from China.

Young Bailly was also destined to painting, and had already made some progress in the art, when he showed a decided inclination for the study of the *Belles-lettres*. In this wide field of general literature, poetry was the first object that engaged his attention: he even produced some tragedies which were praised by Lanouë, not however without advising his young friend to attend rather to science.

Mademoiselle Lejeuneux the painter, an acquaintance of Bailly, was the intimate friend of Lacaille, a circumstance which essentially contributed to direct his attention to the study of Natural Philosophy; accordingly, in the year 1762, he presented to the academy "Observations on the Moon," which Lacaille had made him draw up with all the particularity of detail required by the new state of astronomy, and which were quoted by him with approbation, in the sixth volume of the *Ephemerides*.

He calculated the orbit of the comet of 1759, the period of whose return had occupied the attention of astronomers, and on the 29th of January 1763, he was received into the Academy of Sciences. In the same year he published a large and useful work, the reduction of the observations which Lacaille had made in 1760 and 1761, on 515 zodiacal stars, 132 of which are not to be found in preceding catalogues: the remainder are contained in Meyer's Zodiac, but their positions are laid down with much greater exactness by Lacaille. Bailly thus rendered an important service to astronomy by editing a work, which, on account of the death of its author would have remained useless, if it had not been for the zeal of his pupil.

Bailly began about this period also to turn his attention to the theory of the satellites of Jupiter, the difficulty and importance of which had already attracted the notice of the Academy, who proposed it as a prize subject in April 1764.

Le Grange, who now stood first among the geometers of Europe, was one of the candidates for the prize. The theory of Clairaut was employed by Bailly in calculating the same perturbations: the united efforts of these two philosophers for the first time made us acquainted with the singular derangements of these little planets, by constructing new tables of them, for all former attempts had been merely empirical.

In 1766 he published an important treatise, with the modest title of *Essai sur la Théorie des Satellites de Jupiter*, (*Essay on the Theory of Jupiter's Satellites*) together with tables of their movements and the history of this branch of astronomy, in 53 pages 4to. The most ingenious memoir which he published, is that for 1771 on the light of the satellites. On this occasion he availed himself of an excellent idea of Fouchy, of covering the end of a telescope with thin pieces of bladder till the satellite could be no longer seen, in order by this means to measure the degree of its light. He also observed and calculated the changes produced by their proximity to Jupiter, and their altitude above the horizon; he ascertained their diameters, the duration of their several immersions, and invented a method of composing the observations made with different telescopes, by which he introduced a degree of perfection till that time unknown in this part of astronomy. This learned work immediately ranked him among our best astronomers, and it was at this period that I told him that I should prefer being the author of such a work than being the first on the list of presidents of the states general or mayors of Paris. The intervals of his astronomical labours were agreeably occupied by general literature. In 1767 he was elected member of the *Académie Française*, for his *éloge* of Charles V. a work which obtained distinguished praise from the academy, though the prize was adjudged to La Harpe.

In 1768 he sent to the Academy of Rouen the *éloge* of Corneille, which gained the *accessit*. His *éloge* of Leibnitz, sent to the Academy of Berlin, obtained the prize. In 1769 his *éloge* of Molière gained the *accessit* at the *Académie Française*; the prize was gained by Chamfort. His abilities in this style of writing were still further rendered conspicuous by the *éloges* of Cook; Lacaille and Gresset; so much so, that Buffon and many other members

of the *Academie des Sciences* wished to obtain him the appointment of secretary to that distinguished society; and though at the election in 1771, Condorcet had the majority of votes, yet the nobility of his birth and the exertions of d'Alembert probably contributed very essentially to secure him the preference. Bailly was at length recompensed by the *Academie Francoise*, by being appointed on February 26th, 1784, the successor of Tressan.

In 1775 the first volume of his great work, *L'Histoire de l'Astronomie* made its appearance: In this his taste for literature, and his scientific skill most happily united to produce a work at once agreeable and important, abounding with learned dissertations, luminous ideas and brilliant descriptions, adapted to advance the knowledge and the love of astronomy, and probably of more advantage to that science in procuring it proselytes, than profound treatises so rarely sought for, and still more rarely understood.

L'Histoire de l'Astronomie, though not a treatise on this science, is so elementary, so simple, and so agreeable, as in a great measure to conceal its difficulties, and display to the greatest advantage its attractions and beauties.

Bailly presented his book to Voltaire, who, in his letter of thanks proposed a few objections: this introduced a correspondence from which resulted two interesting volumes; his *Lettre sur l'Origine des Sciences*, and his *Lettre sur l'Atlantide de Platon*, and on the ancient history of Asia, published in 1777 and 1779.

Voltaire could with difficulty believe the existence of this destroyed and forgotten people; the predecessors and enlighteners of all others. His opinion was, that the Bramins, who have taught us so many things, were the authors of philosophy and the sciences, whereas Bailly looked upon them only as the depositaries.

With regard to the Atlantis of Plato, we are positively informed by Plutarch that it was a mere fable, and Mr. Bartoli in his *Reflexions Impartiales*, published in 1780, maintains it to be merely an allegorical description of the misfortunes of Athens. (*Journal des Savans*, January 1781.) The present is not a fit place for the discussion of this ancient question; it is sufficient to say, that Bailly treated it with equal learning and taste.

In 1781 and 1782 he composed a great work on the "*Origin of Fables and Ancient Religions*," abounding with erudition and information, the publication of which will both interest the learned, and do honour to

the author. He did not entirely adopt the allegorical system of the ancient traditions which Citizen Dupuis has so victoriously established in the *Journal des Savans* of 1779 and 1780, and in his other works. His notions on this subject were established, his party was taken, and notwithstanding all my efforts, I was unable to persuade him to adopt what appeared to me to be the truth. I regretted also the time employed by him in researches and discussions, rather curious and useful, to the detriment of astronomy, a subject which he was so well able to illustrate.

His opinion on the ancient state of Asia, were very similar to those of Buffon, which are to be found on that part of his work which treats of the cooling of the earth, a circumstance which caused an intimate acquaintance between them, till the election of Maury to the *Academie Francoise* caused an irrevocable disagreement. Bailly not only denied his vote to a man for whom he had no esteem, but even refused to absent himself from the Academy on the day of election; and from this time no further connection subsisted between these celebrated men, one of whom wished to be the master, and the other chose to be independent.

Bailly had been engaged by his history of astronomy, in very deep historical researches, which the *Academie des Inscriptions* and *Belles Lettres* expressed their approbation of, by electing him a member in 1785. Thus he shared with Fontenelle the singular honour of being at the same time a member of the three great academies, and certainly surpassed him in his acquaintance with ancient learning.

His "*History of India and Oriental Astronomy*," which appeared in 1787, well justified the choice of the academy, for it demanded a multitude of researches which no one was capable of making to an equal extent with himself, since they required not only great erudition, but a vast variety of calculations, to which men of letters are seldom equal.

The animal magnetism of Mesmer, as practised by Deslon in 1784, occasioned a most extraordinary and unaccountable agitation at Paris. In order to satisfy the curiosity of the public on this subject, a number of physicians were nominated by the king, and of natural philosophers by the academy: Bailly was one of the commissioners, and was chosen by the rest to draw up their report. It occupied 108 pages in octavo, and engaged his principal attention for a considerable time, for it was an important fact in the history of the errors of the human mind, and a most

extraor

extraordinary instance of the power of imagination.

The academy having nominated in 1786, commissioners to examine a plan by Poyet, architect, for a new Hotel Dieu, Bailly drew up their report in 250 pages, octavo; which is a valuable instance both of the professional knowledge and the humanity of the author. He proposed the erection of four different hospitals; and Breteuil, who was then minister, and had great reliance on Bailly, had finally resolved on executing his plan, when the revolution of 1789 drove him from the ministry.

On April the 26th, 1789, the electors of Paris assembled for the nomination of deputies for the states-general, appointed Bailly for their secretary. There were assembled, on this important occasion, many academicians, but none, except Bailly, was a member of all the academies. His talent for writing was well known; the interesting reports that he had made on the subject of the hospitals and animal magnetism, had powerfully excited the attention of the public: his character stood equally high for calmness of temper and strictness of morals, so that no one possessed so many claims as himself to that important office. The choice of the public was too flattering to be resisted; and from that time he was lost for ever to astronomy. The motives that occasioned his first appointment soon advanced him to the dignity of deputy and president of the *Tiers Etat*, which assembled on the 5th of May at Versailles. The several deputies from the communes having constituted themselves on the 17th of June, a national assembly, Bailly was still continued president, and distinguished himself considerably. He it was, who, on the 20th of the same month, conducted the assembly to the tennis-court, and he still continued to preside, when, on the 27th, the two other orders united themselves to the *Tiers-Etat*. He resigned his office on July 22d, and the Duke of Orleans was appointed his successor. On the refusal, however, of this prince, the choice fell on the Archbishop of Vienne, and the first act after his appointment was, to nominate a deputation for the purpose of thanking Bailly for his important services during that high situation.

When the king arrived at Paris, on the 25th of July, after the capture of the Bastille, Bailly was chosen by public acclamation, chief magistrate of the city, under the name of Mayor of Paris. It is not our intention to follow him through

the whole of his political career; none can hesitate, however, to affirm, that in his situation as deputy, president, and mayor, he exhibited the wisdom, the firmness, and the moderation of a philosopher. He is accused by some of having endeavoured to debase the royal dignity, and by others of having wished unreasonably to exalt it. The validity of these contradictory charges can only be ascertained by some future generation. He might possibly be mistaken, but the rectitude of his conduct as a magistrate, his ardent desire to promote the welfare of his country, and his entire devotedness of his time, his life, his favourite studies, and his happiness, to this great object, are unquestionable. The public bodies to which Bailly belonged, bore distinguished evidence to his worth; his bust was placed in the municipality and in the academy of sciences, where that of any of its living members had never been deposited. His honours now rose to their full height. Placed between the people and the king, though responsible to both, he protected them from each other; his influence was of infinite service to them, and he maintained the equilibrium of a philosopher, amid the solicitations of both parties.

The most disagreeable period of his administration, and the most fatal in its effects, was the 17th of July, 1792, when the party in opposition to the monarchical constitution excited commotions in the people, which he was obliged to quell, by order of the national assembly. He was forced to repair to the *Champ de Mars*, where, notwithstanding his precaution, some muskets were discharged on the crowd. For this act, two years after, his head was demanded, when the only object of the reigning tyrant was to flatter the people, to indulge its passions, and even exceed its resentments.

Bailly was mayor of Paris from July 15, 1789 to November 16th, 1791, that is, two years and a half. At the conclusion of this period he was induced to resign his situation on account of the opposition raised by the democratic party who wished to substitute Petion, the declining state of his health not allowing him to engage in active measures to secure his continuance in office. He spent the year 1792 and part of 1793 in travelling and writing an account of those extraordinary events which he had witnessed, and in which he had been a distinguished actor. These memoirs which are not carried lower than October 2nd, 1789, would occupy a large volume, and if they

they should be published, as they probably will be, it will throw much light on the characters and motives of the leaders of the revolution, and the order of events and circumstances which so wonderfully agitated the whole nation.

The edition in two volumes published in 1790 by Debuire, of his speeches and memoirs, contains only those that were written before Sept. 1789. When the remainder of them shall be collected, they will add much interest to his character and conduct. During his journey he was by no means ignorant of the plans that were forming against him, and several opportunities offered of quitting France: Cato said *ingrata patria mea nec ossa habebis*. Bailly, more firm than Cato, preferred the example of Socrates, and refused to abandon his country.

Such a man could only be condemned for an error, or by a crime; but the retroactive effect of a law expressly declared to be unjust by the 14th article of the rights of man, was a crime daily committed during the nine months reign of that ferocious wild beast which was extinguished on the 9th of Thermidor. Bailly became a victim of this bloody tribunal on November 11th 1793, and those that had procured his condemnation, prolonged the period of his suffering by changing the place of execution

when he had already arrived at the scaffold.

Bailly married in 1787 Jeanne le Seigneur, the widow of his intimate friend Raymond Gaye. She was of an age proper to inspire the regard and attachment of a man of worth, who was not to be influenced by the ordinary motives of beauty or fortune, especially since he had eight nephews whom he educated with all the care of a father.

In person, Bailly was tall, of a sedate but striking countenance, and his temper, though firm, was joined to much sensibility. His disinterestedness appeared frequently, and in a very striking manner towards his relations, and during his magistracy he expended a considerable part of his income in administering to the necessities of the poor.

Few men of letters have eminently distinguished themselves in so many different ways, and no one has ever united so many titles of respect with such various and general applause; but his highest and greatest fame is derived from his virtue, which always remained unblemished, unsuspected, and admired by the academy, by the metropolis, in the highest situations, in the most respectable public bodies: those who knew him the best loved him the most, and in his own family he was almost adored.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE WARNING.

Translated from the German of FREDERICK MATTHISSON.

SEE ye, in silent summer night, the moon
Beam through the melancholy cypress
boughs,
When Nature, from her daily labours rested,
In slumbers sinking, scarcely seems to breathe,
And ev'ry heart dissolves in sweetest sadness?
See ye, by Leman's lake, Montblanc's tall
head,
Glistening with gold from Phœbus' parting
rays?
See ye, how down yon' rugged rocks, the
Rhine
Tumbles, in lofty tow'ring hills of foam,
With roar like storms of ever-during thunder?
See ye, by tempests swell'd, the raging ocean
Now, with unbridled fury, up tow'rd heaven
Sling shatter'd fleets; then downward, in a
moment,
With crash tremendous, in th' abyss ingulph
them!
Then, heaving once again, the breathless
corse
Raise high, and dash them on the rocky shore?

See ye all these, ye puny poetsasters?—

Oh! let me then conjure ye by the Graces,
The Muses, and the spirit of Mæonides,
By Oberon's and Idris' magic world—

The heights sublime to which our Klopstock's
genius

Soar'd from its earliest dawn—by the soft tones
From harps of Fingal's bards—by Petrarch's
fount—

The laurels which encompass Maro's tomb—
By that soft paradise of fairy art,
Where once Rinaldo's hero-powers lay pro-
strate—

By Milton's salutation to the light—

By the dark flower of Dante's gloomy scenes—
The death of Ugolino—

Hamlet's soliloquy, "To be, or not to be"—

By the overflowings of a father's heart
For lost Narcissa—Gessner's pastoral scenes—

By all to poets sacred, I conjure you,
Profane not by a froth of empty words

Whate'er is holiest deem'd in speech or song
By god-like Nature!—Oh! profane them not
By tributes fram'd from tempests of the soul;
By swelling sounds, forced thoughts, and big
bombast,

Usher'd by feeble tones of overstrain'd feeling!

Eq

For, ah! be satisfied—she, mighty mistress,
 Contemns such Cain-like offerings.—With a
 nod,
 Angrily to the storms of Time she gives
 Her mandate to disperse the noxious vapours:
 To her such incense is abomination.

A. P.

A SONNET.

YOU bite your nails, and say 'tis very hard
 To range your rimings as befits a Sonnet,
 And seem to think that no unpractis'd bard
 Should dare employ his doubtful hand up-
 on it.
 I'll bet you, and consent to disregard
 All thread-bare subjects; aye, to choose a
 bonnet,
 I write one in seven minutes on this card.
 Prepare your cash, you hear I've almost
 won it.
 Hail, more than diadem, tiara, crown,
 Mitre, or scarlet hat, or helmet gray!
 By them the rulers of mankind are known,
 Whom coward fear and superstition throne:
 By thee, the rulers whom we love to obey,
 Whom Nature, Beauty, Pleasure, call to
 sway.

TRANSLATED FROM ANACREON.

Εἰς τὴν εὐτὴν Ἑταίραν.

MASTER of the Rhodian art,
 Sketch the Goddess of my heart;
 From her votry's tongue prepare
 To paint the lovely absent fair:
 First her hair of lovely brown,
 Softer than the cygnet's down;
 Then, if paint so fine be found,
 Sketch the odours breathing round:
 Next one beauteous cheek display,
 Where her glossy ringlets play;
 O'er her iv'ry brow descending,
 Light and shade so sweetly blending;
 Then her eye-brows trace with art,
 Mingle not, nor wholly part;
 Follow Nature's nice design—
 Looking close they faintly join:
 Let each silken eye-lash show
 Long and dark in even row.
 May some God thy hand inspire
 To give her eye its wonted fire—
 Blue as her's who sprung from Jove,
 Melting as the Queen's of Love!
 Tinge with milk her lovely cheek,
 Where transparent roses break:
 Paint her lips Persuasion's seat,
 Breathing love and kisses sweet;
 Then her neat-turn'd chin unite
 To a neck of Parian white.
 Let each downy Grace be seen
 Sporting round their smiling Queen:
 Clothe her in a purple vest,
 Yet so lightly be she drest,
 Her wanton robe may oft reveal
 Charms 'twas fashion'd to conceal.
 Hold!—'tis she herself I see!
 Picture! canst thou speak to me?

TO THE SUN,

*Considered as when rising, attended by the Powers
 that preside over the Planetary Spheres, and
 the four Elements.*

I.

TETHYS from hoary Ocean's deeps
 Now climbs Olympus' shining steep,
 To attend the god of day;
 And frees the steeds that panting wait
 Thro' sacred Light's refulgent gate
 To wing their spacious way.

II.

Aurora, daughter of the Dawn,
 Has sprinkled now the dewy lawn
 With rays of rosy light;
 Apollo, crown'd with fire, is seen
 Emerging now, with dazzling mien,
 From Tartarus and Night.

III.

Armies of Gods and Dæmons round,
 Now bursting from the dark profound,
 In solemn silence stand;
 And from his lips, with mental speed,
 Ere words of power immense proceed,
 Anticipate command.

IV.

The Gods that roll the starry spheres,
 And lead on hours, and days, and years,
 A shining synod form;
 With those in fire and air who ride,
 O'er winds and thunders who preside,
 Or rule the raging storm.

V.

Before, behind, around the God,
 Eager to mark his awful nod,
 And pleas'd his course to attend,
 With eyes undazzl'd by that light,
 Whose beams o'erpower e'en angel's sight,
 See Gods adoring bend!

VI.

Thron'd in a radiant amber car,
 And scatt'ring milder light from far,
 See first great Dian comes,
 And, hark! as deck'd with starry light,
 Foremost proceeds the queen of night,
 Loud rattle Rhea's drums.

VII.

Gay Hermes next, fair Maia's son,
 Glad round the king of light to run,
 And borne by fiery steeds—
 The God, who mounts the winged winds,
 Fast to his feet his pinions binds,
 And Gods ministrant leads.

VIII.

The car of Venus, drawn by doves,
 While close behind the Smiles and Loves,
 A blooming band are seen,
 In order next attends the God,
 Whose will is law, and fate his nod,
 And bears bright beauty's queen.

IX.

See next advance terrific Mars,
 Who joys in uproar, ruin, wars,
 With lance deep-bath'd in gore;
 Fear, Fury, Flight, beside him stand,
 Prompt to fulfil his dread command,
 His gold-rein'd steeds before.

But,

X.

But, lo! the mighty power * appears
Who guides the largest of the spheres
That round Apollo run—
See! how along sublimely roll'd
By brags-hoof'd steeds with manes of gold,
He hails the sov'reign Sun.

XI.

To close the band, Time's hoary fire †,
Who rides on guards of mental fire †,
His winged chariot cites;
Slow thro' the shining tracts of Heav'n,
By dragons drawn, the God is driv'n
From steep Olympian heights.

XII.

Each Dryad of the shady wood,
Each Sister of the silver flood,
With these well-pleas'd advance;
Around creation's seven-ray'd † king,
In strains that ravish Tart'rus' sing,
In mystic measures dance.

XIII.

Glad earth perceives, and kindly pours
Unbidden herbs, spontaneous flow'rs,
And forests tow'ring rise;
Old Ocean stills his raging deeps,
And Darkness flies, and Discord sleeps,
And laugh th' exulting Skies.

XIV.

Let Nature's tribes, with gen'ral voice,
Unceasing in the God rejoice,
Who pours the blaze of day;
Rocks, hills, and vales, one chorus raise,
Men, beasts, and birds, resound his praise,
And bless his vivid ray.

T. TAYLOR.

Manor-Place, Walworth.

SONNET,

On Two beautiful CHILDREN at Play.

SWEET innocents! who the unheeded hour
Of infancy beguile with thoughtless play,
Ne'er may the clouds of black misfortune
low'r
On the fair prospect of your life's bright day!
As to the beam of morn the blushing rose
Spreads her moist leaves, your tender mind
unveil
Their budding charms, nor heed the train of
woes,
Whose lurking thorns beset this tearful vale,
Now spirits gay, and innocent desires,
Light in your little breasts their harmless fires:
The sad reverse, ah! never may ye prove!
Never may wounded sensibility
Heave your soft bosoms with one deep-drawn
sigh,
For friendship broken, or for hopeless love!
I. S.

* Jupiter.

† Saturn.

† This is asserted of Saturn in the Chaldaic
Theology.—See my "*Version of the Chaldaic
Oracles.*"

MONTHLY MAG. NO. XXXVII.

SONNET,

*To an Ass, seen grazing at Night in a Country
Church-yard.*

POOR victim of oppression! and is this,
This all the choice thy tyrant master leaves
thee?

This all thy home, poor outcast! Com'st thou
here,

Weary with labour and the day's hard task,
As to thy resting-place? In sooth, poor Ass!
Well hast thou chosen it: the rest thou seek'st
None here shall interrupt—none here insult
The passive tameness of thy nature—'tis
Infirmity's hereditary home.

Welcome, partake the tranquil boon it offers:
Enjoy its flesh-fed verdure, thou poor beast!
And, as thou featest at Death's table, think
('Tis Mis'ry's highest privilege, the thought!)
Thou featest at the table of a friend.

London, Oct. 3d.

A. Y.

ELEGY.

WRITTEN IN FLEET-STREET.

ST. Dunstan's bells proclaim departed day,
The weary hacks slow drag the axle-tree;
The 'prentice homeward runs his hasty way,
And leaves the town to dulness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering lamp upon the
light,

And all the air a solemn stillness holds;
Save where the watchman bawls—"A cloudy
night,"

And tipsy rev'ller the shut tavern scolds:
Save that yon victim of a ruffian's pow'r,
Does loudly to the street-patrol complain
Of such as, lurking at this silent hour,
Molest the king of midnight's ancient reign.

Within those gates that iron strong has made,
Where rooms o'er rooms arise in many a
heap,

Each in his chamber on a pillow laid,
The law-learn'd benchers of the Temple
sleep.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twitt'ring from the straw-
built shed,

The sheriff's trumpet, or the post-man's horn,
No more shall rouse them from their
feather-bed.

In them no more the Muse's fire shall burn,
Or metaphysics be their ev'ning care;
No school-boy's classic triumphs shall return,
Or dulness pine the envied praise to share.

Oft did the grammar to their patience yield,
The Latin oft and stubborn Greek they
spoke:

How jocund hied they to the cricket-field!
How flew the ball before their sturdy stroke!

Let not a WAKEFIELD mock their plodding
toil,

Their text corrupt, and pedagogue obscure;
Nor Porson hear, with a disdainful smile,
What stripes a slow-pac'd tyro must endure.

O

The

The boast of critic skill may worms devour,
 And all that study, all that wit e'er gave,
 Await alike th' inevitable hour:
 'The backs of Russia cannot always save.

Nor you, ye fam'd, impute to these the fault,
 If Learning o'er those shelves no volumes
 raise,
 Where oft the book-collector loves to halt,
 And LACKINGTON yet swells with his
 own praise.

Can hot-press'd page, or metzotinto buff,
 Back to an author call th' expended sum?
 Can Honour's voice engage the Printer's trust,
 Or Elatt'ry soothe the dull, cold Debtor's
 room?

Perhaps in those muse-slighted courts are laid
 Some hearts once pregnant with celestial
 fire;
 Hands that the rod of Thespis might have
 sway'd,
 Or wak'd the modern PINDAR's laughing
 lyre.

But Themis to their eyes her ample page,
 Rich with the spoils of clients, did unroll;
 Chill Penury repress'd their classic rage,
 Or Beauty warm'd the current of the soul.

Yet many a term a lawyer, too serene,
 The briefless bag to Westminster may bear;
 Yet many a lover's born to sigh unseen,
 Or waste his rhet'rick on th' obdurate fair.

Some NASH, that had alike with dauntless
 breast,
 The little tyrant or the great withstood;
 Some, mute, inglorious ERSKINE there may
 rest;
 Some SCOTT, ne'er thirsting for a patriot's
 blood.

Th' applause of list'ning juries to command,
 The cause of HARDY and of TOOKE to
 gain;
 To scatter pamphlets o'er their native land,
 And read their praises from a foreign pen,
 Their lot forbade: nor circumscrib'd alone
 Their growing merit; but their faults con-
 fin'd,

Forbade to raise the persecutor's throne,
 And shut the gates of freedom on the mind.

The gentle charms of Christian Truth to hide,
 To wake her blushes of ingenuous shame,
 Heaping the shrine of Bigotry and Pride,
 With incense kind'led at her sacred flame—

Far from the wrangling Bar's high-purchas'd
 strife,
 On a back-seat they mark the wordy fray;
 Along the Circuit to the vale of life,
 They keep the noiseless tenor of their way,
 Yet e'en their heads from eve-drops to protect.

Some frail umbrella still erected nigh,
 The uncouth wig, as Cloudesley Shovel's
 deck'd,
 Declares a Counsellor is passing by.

Their name, their years, spelt falsely in the
 news,
 The place of Fame and BUONAPARTE
 supply;
 And many a line around the printer strews,
 That teach how barristers may wed or die.

But who, to dull law-precedents a prey,
 The pleasing cares of Science e'er resign'd;
 Left the warm novel, or the well-wrought
 play,
 Nor cast one longing, ling'ring look behind?
 On Summer's leisure the fagg'd clerk relies,
 Some rural ease the Pleader's health re-
 quires;
 E'en from the bench the Chief for leisure
 sighs,
 E'en on Welsh mountains live his wonted
 fires.

Henry! for thee, who now to Science dead,
 Dost on law-folios rest thy classic pate;
 If chance, by friendly recollection led,
 Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate,
 Happy some drama-loving wight may say—
 "Oft have seen him, at the hour of five,
 Brushing with hasty steps the dirt away,
 For Drury's pit and a front-seat to strive:
 "There, where a whisper from the stage can
 reach,
 Though for the gaudy pantomime too nigh,
 At pompous nothing's would he yawn and
 stretch,
 But mark the eloquence of SINDON's eye.

"Hard by yon band, now fiddling as in scorn,
 Musing on GODWIN would his fancy rove:
 Now drooping, when he thought of men
 forlorn,
 For public weal now fighting private love.

"One eve I miss'd him o'er the custom'd pit,
 Along the Critic's seat, near tweedle dee;
 Another came; nor where the Gods did sit,
 Nor up the slips, nor at half-price, was he.

Next morn, 'twixt lawyers two, in black array,
 Slow thro' the hall of Rufus was he borne:
 Approach and read (if thou canst read) the lay
 Engross'd on parchment from an old deed
 torn."

THE EPITAPH.

HERE rests his head upon a page of COKE
 A Youth, to Foplings and to Flirts un-
 known:
 Fair Science frown'd not on the words he
 spoke,
 And Metaphysics mark'd him for their own.

Sound was his judgment, and his soul sincere;
 Fortune a recompence did largely send:
 He wrote at Colchester full many a year:
 He gain'd from Witham, all he wish'd, a
 Friend.

Nor, PATTISSON, his civic faith disclose,
 Nor draw his frailties in a wordy brief;
 For you alike in trembling hope repose,
 To be admitted by my Lord the Chief.

L. T. R.

VARIETIES, LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in-Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

ABOUT the close of the present year Dr. BEDDOES proposes to publish the first volume of "*Contributions to Physical and Medical Knowledge*;" principally from the west of England and Wales.—A wish to save for the public, observations calculated to enrich medicine, suggested the undertaking, here announced. In furtherance of this wish, it occurred that occasional correspondence, personal intercourse, and facility of transmission, might create in favour of a *West-country Publication* an interest which the Edinburgh and London collections do not every where excite. It is not proposed to confine the work strictly to medical papers. With the philosophy of inanimate matter, which bears in so many points upon his art, no practitioner of medicine should be unacquainted. Nor does any thing seem more demonstrable than that every liberally educated individual should be initiated in the philosophy of animated nature. An extensive series of experiments in the first volume will furnish a striking example of connection between these branches of knowledge. And the utility of keeping them together ought perhaps, on all occasions, to be held up to contemplation. It is the wish of Dr. BEDDOES, that the profits (if any accrue) should go to a public purpose. As the *Institution for investigating the medicinal powers of salutiferous airs* will very speedily be set on foot, and as the subscriptions scarcely form a fund adequate to that great and difficult object, it is proposed that the profits of the two first volumes should be destined to its enlargement; and that, afterwards, they be given to some infirmary within the district—the particular infirmary to be determined, each year, by lot.

The work entitled "*Public living Characters of 1798*," is unavoidably delayed till the middle of November.

The interesting nature of VAN BRAM's account of the journey of the Dutch Embassy to the court of the Emperor of China, has occasioned two translations to be addressed to the patronage of the British nation. One of them illustrated by a *correct chart of the route*, was published a few days since by Mr. Phillips proprietor of this Magazine; the other is announced for publication in the course

of November. The published edition is a faithful translation of the original work, with the important addition of A CHART, without which the journey would be unintelligible.

We are glad to see that a translation of the excellent "*Travels of M. FAUJAS de ST. FOND through England and Scotland to the Hebrides*" is advertised. An account of this work was given from the original French in the last supplement to the Monthly Magazine. It contains much information, and will form a very valuable addition to the best British tours.

Major CARTWRIGHT, whose intended publication we some time since announced, will shortly print his "*Appeal to the English Nation*." We imperfectly announced this work a few months ago: It will consist of two parts:—The first part was printed some time since, and will be reprinted in this work; the latter contains very extensive observations on the importance of adopting the old constitutional mode of arming the country, according to the plan of Alfred. It will also be accompanied with a map of military GRAND and SUB-DIVISIONS for Great Britain, with proper explanations.

Dr. WILlich, physician to the Saxon Embassy, and author of the Elements of professor Kant's System of Critical Philosophy, &c. has published proposals for printing "*A Course of Lectures on general Diet and Regimen*," as delivered at Bath and Bristol last winter and spring.—The want of methodical works on a subject of the first importance to every individual in society, has induced the author to publish these lectures, as a systematic inquiry into the most rational means of preserving health and prolonging life. This publication is intended as an antidote against the destructive rage for modern quackery, or rather as a counterpart to the different treatises on DOMESTIC MEDICINE, none of which have paid a due regard to prophylactics, while they all abound in recipes and promiscuous methods of cure. The principal contents of these lectures will be:—*Practical Observations on Air, Weather, Cleanliness, Bathing, Dress, Food, Drink, Exercise, Sleep, Evacuations, the Sexual Intercourse, the Passions and reflections of the Mind, and the Organs of Sense.* The work will appear in November.

A Cler-

A Clergyman belonging to the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, is preparing a history of that venerable structure with copious biographical memoirs of eminent persons who have been members of that church, or educated in Westminster School.

We understand that the learned Mr. WHITAKER, author of the history of Manchester, is writing a "*History of the Parish of St. Germain in Cornwall*."

The BISHOP of ROCHESTER is engaged in illustrating the Scripture Prophecies, particularly the book of Revelation; and from his well known powers and learning, a work of considerable interest on the subject may be expected.

We are shortly to expect an Epic Poem, on the subject of ALFRED, by the author of Malvern Hills, a Poem.

Mr. BROWN is preparing for the press "*Anatomical and Physiological observations on the Teeth*," giving an account of a new improved German key for extracting Teeth: to be embellished with two elegant engravings executed by LOWRY.

A Volume of Sermons upon practical subjects, and particularly intended for the use of families, by Mr. BUTCHER, is now in the press, and will be ready for delivery about Christmas next.

A translation of Monsieur Latornaye's "*Promenade en Irlande*" is in the press, as is also a translation of Wieland's *Goldne Spiegel*.

Mr. POLIDORI of Broad-street, has lately translated and published an Italian translation of *Isabella*. Mr. Polidori is an ingenious Italian bookseller, advantageously known in this country. This is the first specimen of his dramatic talents. Whatever may be the success of the play on the Italian stage, it is remarkable for the regularity of conduct, the elegance of language, and the smoothness of the versification.

A superb edition of Butler's "*Hudibras*," is in the press, with critical and explanatory notes by Dr. Zachary Gray, with twenty-four new designs beautifully engraved on wood by NESBITT, pupil of Bewick, and sixteen designs by Hogarth, engraved by RIDLEY.

Early in November will be published, "*Travels through the States of North America and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, during the Years 1795, 6, and 7*," by Mr. ISAAC WELD, Jun.

KOTZEBUE's admired play of "*The Natural Son*," lately brought out with circumstances of uncommon popularity at

Covent-Garden, under the altered title of "*Lover's Vows*," has met with an able and approved translator in Miss PLUMPTRE, late of Norwich, author of the *Rector's Son*, and some other pieces. Of course the intelligent part of the public will gladly peruse the correct translation of an original play which they see with so much satisfaction in its altered and abridged state.

In justice to Mr. SOTHEY's translation of "*Wieland's Oberon*," we feel much satisfaction in being able to present our readers with the opinion of WIELAND himself, as contained in a letter, addressed by him to a gentleman resident in this country, who has translated it, and politely communicated it to us:

"Mr. Sotheby's translation has very agreeably surprized me. In no similar case have I ever felt the same satisfaction; it is a masterpiece. It has all the exactness and faithfulness that can fairly be expected from a translation, while it meets the ear with the grace and ease of an original. It is, however, possible that some Zoilus, or Aristarchus, may, on comparing my poem with the translation, find out a flaw here and there, to avoid which, especially in a work of such difficult execution, is beyond human ability. Mr. Sotheby has translated so much "*con amore e gusto*," that I should be unjust, fastidious, and ill-natured, were I to have expected more of him. England has hitherto wanted such intelligent friends of our long neglected literature, as Mr. Sotheby proves himself by this production; and I think myself greatly obliged to him, for the very honourable manner in which he has introduced me to the English public."

We shall only add, that this great man twenty years ago, translated Shakspeare into German, with such success, as places his knowledge, even of the niceties of the English language, beyond contradiction, he is likely therefore to be an excellent judge of the translation in question.

M. DECKER at Basil has published a splendid edition of Terence, in 4to. on vellum paper, and with Jacob's types. It has been revised by BRUNCK. Only 250 copies on paper, and three on vellum, have been taken off. It is meant as a companion to Oberlin's Horace.

M. SCHUTZ at Jena, is employed on a new edition of his "*Æschylus*," in which the text will be reformed throughout.

WIELAND, in his country-house at Osmanstedt, near Weimar, is assiduously occupied with a translation of Aristophanes. He finished "*the Clouds*" in less than three weeks; and has read it before a select society at Weimar, who were

were greatly struck with the facility and exactness with which he had rendered the strokes of wit and pleasantry of this difficult author.

The following list of insects, which may be substituted for *Cantharides*, has been given by Pérès, student in physic at the military hospital of Val de Grace. The *mylabris cichorei* of Linnæus which is found only in China, Japan, and Calabria; the Chinese use it in place of cantharides; and it appears to have been described by Dioscorides. The *meloe proscarabeus* of Geoffroy, and almost all the species of the same genus of Linnæus. All the *buprestes* of Geoffroy. The *cicindèles* of the same. The *tenebrios* of the same. The sloughs of most caterpillars raise pustules, and therefore might perform the office of vesicatories.

Among the instances of *intentional retrogradation* in the progress of light and knowledge, which makes a conspicuous part of the present policy of several of the old governments in Europe, one, not the least remarkable, is an edict published by the king of Prussia in May 1796, declaring that all natives of the Prussian dominions, who aspire to places, must have studied *solely in the schools and universities of the country*; and that a residence at any foreign literary seminary, even during three or six months only, without special permission of the sovereign, shall exclude the person from any public function.

Mr. GÆSCHEN, bookseller at Leipzig, has announced a splendid edition of the "*Greek Testament*," with the most important various readings, superintended by GRIESBACH, to appear about the close of 1798.

Among the medicines introduced by the new chemistry, is to be reckoned phosphorus internally exhibited. Professor ALPHONSUS LEROI, at Paris, has used it in a variety of cases in which the powers of nature were debilitated; and, as he affirms, with astonishing success. He employs a kind of fine precipitate of this substance, obtained by agitation in water, which he mixes with oil, sugar, and yolk of egg, into a linctus, or exhibits in pills. As a wonderful instance of the divisibility of phosphorus, he relates, that on opening the body of a patient who had taken only a quarter of a grain of it in some pills, all the internal parts were found luminous, and even the hands of the operator, though well washed and dried, long retained that quality. Possibly this proof of its inextinguishable combustion, will be no inducement to cautious practitioners

to give it admission into the bodies of their patients.

From the critical catalogue of the exhibition of the French artists at the museum in Paris, it would appear that the arts are in a flourishing state in that capital. It is not easy, indeed, to form an idea of the comparative merit of such performances from mere description; but on comparing their list with that of our exhibition, with respect to the subjects, we cannot fail of being struck with the difference of national character. Instead of the portraits, landscapes, and pieces of still-life, which so much abound at Somerset-house, their rooms display a variety of pieces from ancient mythology, and Grecian and Roman history, calculated to raise the imagination to that ideal beauty and sublimity which is considered as the noblest object of the imitative art. If the French school should attain true classic simplicity of design, with correctness of execution, we may be assured that it will prove a much *grandeur* school than the English.

Great expectations are entertained from the Abbé DELILLE's new poem, entitled "*L'homme des Champs, ou les Georgiques Francoises*," and many editions of it are preparing to come out at once, from large 4to. to 18mo. Its plan is very different from that of any work hitherto written on a similar topic. It is divided into four cantos, all referring to rural pleasures, but each peculiar in its kind. The first represents the *sage*, who views all the diversity of rural scenes with that refinement and elevation of sentiment, which enables him to derive happiness from all. The second describes all the operations of the *cultivator*, taken in the most extensive sense of the word. The third is consecrated to the *naturalist-observer*, who studies the peculiar properties of all the productions of nature around him. The fourth teaches the *poet of the plains* to select all those objects of beauty and sublimity which may enrich and dignify his verse.

M. NECKER has published a volume of Miscellanies, extracted from the manuscripts of his deceased wife, "*Mélanges extraits des Manuscrits de Madame Necker*." It contains letters, and extracts from letters, to Schomberg, Thomas, Buffon, Marmontel, Saussure, Gibbon, Lord Stormont, Diderot, Grimm, Galliani, Chabanon, St. Lambert, and others. The subjects of the essays and remarks are chiefly literary: and the whole forms a very interesting volume, which we understand is to be followed by more.

Most

Most of our botanical readers no doubt are acquainted with the "*Sertum Hanoverianum*," or descriptions of the rarer plants cultivated in the royal gardens near Hanover, so rich in curious exotics, which was begun to be published by Messrs. SCHRAEDER and WENDLAND, in 1795, in numbers, consisting of six coloured plates and three sheets of letter-press, folio. The fourth number has appeared; and in future it is to be continued by Mr. WENDLAND alone, under the title of "*Hortus Herrenhusanus*."

Some learned men in France have been trying the power of music on animals, and have given a concert to the elephants in the National Garden of Plants: It appeared to awaken in them the passion of Love.

It appears from the voyage of Citizen BEAUCHAMP in Asia, lately transmitted to JEROME DE LALANDE, director of the observatory at Paris, &c. that our knowledge of the Black Sea, from the ignorance of the Turks and jealousy of the Russians, is as yet very imperfect among other particulars, its breadth between Cape Tharadzè and Cape Indgè, which has been hitherto thought to be 62 leagues, is only 37; and the latitude of Sinope, which in all our best charts has been placed at 41 degrees north, is now found to be exactly 42 degrees, 2 minutes.

It is now nearly a year ago, that CASAL, an officer of the French national menagerie, was sent to Tunis to procure wild animals. The pestilence which afflicted that city and the environs, during many months, did not allow him to execute his mission so completely as he could have wished. All that he could collect were, a superb lion and a lioness, both three years old; another lioness, eighteen months old, and very ferocious, presented to him by the Dey of Constantine; two ostriches, a female lion cub, two white camels, and two antelopes, presents of the Bey of Tunis, and three spotted vultures; together with three stone-horses.

The most complete catalogue, perhaps, of exotic plants which exists in Germany, is that of Berggarten (royal garden) at Herrenhausen, near Hanover, published at Paris in German, during the present year. It contains nearly 3000 species; which is partly owing to a present of rare plants from the royal garden at Kew, to that at Herrenhausen.

The academy of sciences at Gottingen, has proposed a premium of fifty ducats

for the resolution of the following question: *Quæritur in quibusnam insectis & vermium ordinibus respirationis s. spiritum ullo modo ducendi functio & effectus ejus primarius, qui vulgo processus phlogistici, combusturæ certo respectu comparandi nomine venit, observationibus & experimentis demonstrari possit?*

By an ordonnance of the 21st of March of the current year, his Swedish Majesty has granted to M. NORDIN, of Hernösand, in the province of Nordland, the exclusive privilege of a Lapland printing-office.

A new machine, invented by Count T. H. BATHIANI, to ascend the river against the stream without any manual assistance, was lately tried on the Danube. The machine weighed more than 700 centners, and a load of 450 centners was fastened to it, together with a sloop. The experiment was completely successful.

It appears, from a notice on gum-arabic by Citizen SWEDIAUR, of the National Institute, that all the gum of that name, which comes in the way of trade, is not collected on trees, as is commonly imagined. The size of the pieces, and the foreign substances with which they are often impregnated, first raised his doubts on that head. After many useless enquiries with the merchants, he at length met with a man who had long lived on the coast of Angola, from whom he learnt that the most common way in which the greatest quantity of gum arabic is obtained for commerce, is by digging cavities at the foot of the old trees, particularly of the *mimosa nilotica* and *Senegal*. Large masses of the gum which have exuded from the roots, perhaps during some ages, and which are detached from the base of the tree, are then discovered. The natives clear these lumps from the earth which adheres to them, either by washing them, or melting them together.

M. HUFELAND, professor of medicine in the university of Jena, who formerly published "*Annals of Medicine in France*," (a periodical work, which has now been interrupted some years by the revolution) has lately announced in the Literary Journal of Jena, his intention to publish forthwith the third volume of that work.

Another work similar to the preceding, is the "*Medico-Chirurgical Bibliothéque of Italy*," or translations and extracts from the new works of the physicians and surgeons of Italy, published by Weigel, at Leipsick, the German literary journals speak very highly in commendation of it.

Pre-

Professor KLAPROTH, in a memoir read to the academy of Science in Berlin, Jan. 25th, 1798, announces that he has discovered a new metal in the white gold ore of Transylvania (*Weis Golderz Aurum Paradoxum*.) This mineral is found in the *Mariabils* mine, in the mountains of *Fatzbay*, near *Zalethna*. He has given it the name of Tellurium, and it is the third new metal discovered by this chemist. To obtain the metal, the ore is dissolved in aqua regia, and to the solution is added pure potash, till the white precipitate, which first appears, is redissolved, leaving only a brown curdled mass. This last is the oxyds of gold and iron mixed together, and is separated by the usual means. The alkaline liquor is then saturated with muriatic acid, which produces a copious white ponderous precipitate. This is the oxyd of tellurium. It is reduced to a reguline state by mixing it with any kind of oil or grease, so as to make a paste, and distilling it in a glass retort with a receiver. In a red heat the oil is decomposed, and when the distillation is finished, the retort is entirely lined with brilliant metallic particles, while the greater part of the reduced metal is found at the bottom of the retort, and almost always crystallized.

The characters of the regulus of tellurium, are as follow :

The colour is of a white between that of tin and of lead, the metallic lustre very considerable, the fracture lamellar. It is very harsh and friable, very easily fusible, and on cooling gradually it readily crystallizes. Its specific gravity, 6,115. Urged with the blow-pipe upon charcoal it burns with a lively blue flame, green at the edges, and is volatalized in the form of a white smoke with a disagreeable odour like that of turnips. It amalgamates readily with mercury. It dissolves easily in the nitric and nitro-muriatic acids, but with difficulty in the sulphuric.

In analysing four different specimens which contained this metal, he found their contents to be as follow :

Tellurium	925.5	Tellurium	-	60	
Iron	-	72.	Gold	-	30
Gold	-	2.5	Silver	-	10
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	1000.0			100	

Tellurium	45.	Tellurium	33.		
Gold	-	27.	Lead	-	50.
Lead	-	19.5	Gold	-	88.5
Silver	-	8.5	Sulphur	-	7.5
	<hr/>		Silver & Copper	1.	
	100.0			<hr/>	
				100.0	

Mr. FABBRONI of Florence, has discovered that the juice of the leaves of the Socotorine Aloe contains a violet-purple dye, which is unalterable by the action of air, and of acids and alkalies, and does not require the assistance of cochineal to become fixed. The leaves of this plant are colourless when first gathered, but after a short exposure to the air they become of a fine deep violet, which is very permanent.

Dr. CARRADORI has published some observations on the Italian Fire-Fly (*Lampyrus Italica*). These winged insects are seen flying through the air in the still nights of the spring, filling it with luminous sparks; this appearance is little affected by external causes, and is entirely the effect of internal organization, and is in some degree regulated by the will of the animal. Whilst flying about at their ease the light is very steady, but when they are laid on their backs, or otherwise incommoded, it is very bright but irregular. They can scarcely be made to shine in the day-time.

The phosphorescent substance extends as low as the lowest rings of the belly. It is enclosed between two membranes, which unite and form a sort of a bag. The substance is of the consistence of paste, and has a smell of garlic, but little taste. The slightest pressure will squeeze it out of its covering. When the belly of the insect is taken out, it remains luminous for a few hours, but gradually loses its lustre as it gets dry and hard. If softened in water soon after, it again regains its phosphorescence for a while. A portion of the belly of this insect when thrown into oil soon lost its luminous appearance, but in water the light was both increased in degree and remained longer. It will also shine in the Torricellian vacuum. In immersing the entire insect alternately into warm and cold water it shines vividly in the former, but becomes dark in the latter. This perhaps depends on the alternate agreeable and unpleasant sensations of the insect.

A slight compression on the belly of the insect deprives it of the power of becoming dark. When the light is at its highest degree, it will readily enable one to distinguish the characters on the smallest watch dial-plate, and to read any kind of print.

AGRICULTURE. In our last number we mentioned the advantage of the parsnip-root in the feeding of hogs and other domestic animals; and as the culture of this

this vegetable is, perhaps, not generally well understood, we shall now give the reader a short account of it, as practised in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and communicated to the Board of Agriculture. Beans are commonly sown with the parsnips, and the modes of management are these: The 1st is by the spade; the 2d with the plough and the spade; and the 3d with the small and the great plough. The last method is by much the most economical; and, indeed, that which is generally followed. In the month of September a slight ploughing is given to the field destined for the reception of these crops the ensuing year. This operation they term *briser*; and in the beginning of January it is ploughed again with a small and large plough. The first traces a furrow only three or four inches in depth; but the second, which proceeds in the same furrow, covers it over with ten or twelve inches of earth in a very neat manner. Before sowing, the land is left exposed to the influence of the atmosphere for eight or ten days. In straight lines from north to south, and at four feet and half distance, and nineteen inches in breadth, four or

five beans are to be planted in rows four inches distant from each other. After this is done, the sowing of the parsnips is to be performed in broadcast over the whole field, and the ground to be well harrowed. The alleys afforded by the beans are convenient for the weeding of the crop, which is generally twice performed by means of a two-pronged fork; the first time about the beginning of May, when the plants must be properly thinned, if too much crowded; and the last towards the middle of July. The beans will be ripe in August, when they must be immediately plucked up, as in this month the parsnips begin to acquire size. These are the methods of cultivation that are pursued in Guernsey; but those practised in Jersey differ in no very material respect from them. These roots are cultivated in these islands both on light sandy soils and stiff argillaceous lands; but they unquestionably prefer a fat soil somewhat argillaceous, and which has been well divided by repeated deep ploughings. The parsnip grows till the end of September, when its top may be fed off by the cattle.

THE NEW PATENTS lately enrolled.

Mr. FRITH'S, FOR A NEW METHOD OF DYING PERMANENT COLOURS ON LINEN, WOOLLEN, SILK, &c.

IN September, 1798, a patent was granted to ROBERT FRITH, of Salford, Lancashire, for a new method of dying certain permanent colours on linen, woollen, silk, or cotton.

The general process is to pass the goods through a decoction of galls, either by itself, or mixed with a decoction of dying-woods or barks; then boil them in an acid metallic solution, and finish them in the usual way with washing in different leys and fresh water, either warm or cold.

To produce a permanent *yellow*, the stuff to be dyed is to be galled, and then passed through a solution of muriate or nitro-muriate of tin, of various degrees of strength, according to the intensity of the colour required: or as an intermediate process between galling and scouring the cloth, &c. may be boiled in a bath of ash-bark, oak, or sumach.

For *nankeen*, to the gall-liquor must be added a decoction of tea of alderwood, walnut, poplar, or mahogany; after which nitro-muriate of tin is to be added.

For *buff*, the process is the same as for nankeen, except that oak, crab, or apple-wood or bark, is to be substituted in room of the other woods.

For a *mud-colour*, *dove*, or *drab*, after galling, the cloth is to be boiled in a liquor made of nitrate of silver and sulphate of iron; or, instead of the silver, five times its quantity of quicksilver may be used, or nitrate of silver and oxymuriate of manganese.

GREGORIO FRANCISCO QUEIROZ, FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE STEAM-ENGINE.

A patent was granted, in September, 1798, to Gregorio Francisco Queiroz, of Portugal, gent. now of Walham-green, Middlesex, for an improvement in the steam-engine.

This improvement consists in diminishing the friction, in communicating circular motion, and in a considerable alteration in the form of the boiler, by dividing it into several compartments, by which a great surface is exposed to the fire, and more steam is produced by less fuel.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
PLEURISY	1
Peripneumony	3
Typhus Gravior	3
Typhus Mitior	6
Ulcerated Sore-throat	2
Dysentery	3
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy	1
Acute Rheumatism	5
Small Pox	3
Measles	2

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough	7
Dyspnœa	5
Pulmonary Consumption	3
Hooping Cough	4
Hydrothorax	3
Pleurodyne	2
Anasarca	2
Vertigo	3
Cephalalgia	5
Ophthalmia	3
Gastrodynia	9
Enterodynia	7
Diarrhœa	10
Fluor albus	7
Menorrhagia	4
Prolapsus Vaginæ	1
Amenorrhœa	4
Chlorosis	6
Icterus	3
Scrophula	9
Hypochondriasis	6
Hysteria	4
Hemiplegia	2
Dysuria	6
Nephralgia	2
Herpes	4
Prurigo	5
Chronic Rheumatism	14
Lumbago	2
Sclatica	1
Rheumatismus odontalgicus	12

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Ephemera	2
Menorrhagia lochialis	1
Mastodynia	6
Diarrhœa	3

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthæ	3
Ophthalmia purulenta	1

Disorders of the stomach and bowels, which were so numerous, and formed so large a proportion of the list of diseases in the last month, have been fewer in number and milder in their symptoms during the present month: in some instances, however, they have been attended with considerable pain, and in one case with intestinal hæmorrhagy.

Fevers of the contagious and malignant

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kind have been very frequent, and have, in several instances, terminated fatally. This kind of fever is distinguished by great heat alternating with chillness, violent pain in the head, with pulsation of the arteries, inflamed eyes, and great anxiety expressed by the countenance, which is soon followed by delirium. The tongue is of a dry brown, or black colour, and a large quantity of foetid sordes is collected about the teeth and gums. The pulse, at the beginning, is sometimes full and strong, but soon becomes quick, weak, and irregular. The pain of the head and delirium, in one case, were much relieved by a spontaneous evacuation of the bowels. This symptom occurring early in the disease, is generally favourable; whereas, when it occurs in a later stage of it, especially if the discharges are involuntary, of a dark colour, and foetid smell, it frequently proves a prelude to a fatal termination.

The frequent changes in the temperature of the air, have been productive of the different species of rheumatism.

Pains of the face and teeth have been very frequent. In some instances these were occasioned by a carious tooth; but they have more frequently been owing to a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the face and jaw. The pain is generally preceded by a coldness, and dulness of sensation in the part: after some time the face swells and the pain abates, or it changes its seat to the neck, the shoulders, or the arms, but afterwards returns to its original situation, and in this way proves troublesome for several days; and, in some cases, slight returns of it are felt for several weeks. Hoffman has described this disease, and has given it the title, rheumatismus odontalgicus. He founds the distinction between this complaint and a common tooth-ach, upon the pain changing its situation, in the manner which has just been mentioned.

The Deaths in the Bills of Mortality for the last three months, are stated as follow:

ABSCISS	3
Abortive	9
Aged	234
Apoplexy	24
Asthma	62
Bleeding	7
Brain Fever	3
Cancer	11
Childbed	34
Colic	1

2 P

Con-

Consumption	-	-	-	970	Mortification	-	-	-	57
Convulsions	-	-	-	925	Palpitation of the Heart	-	-	-	1
Croup	-	-	-	2	Palsy	-	-	-	25
Dropfy	-	-	-	161	Pleurisy	-	-	-	2
Fever	-	-	-	415	Quinsey	-	-	-	1
Flux	-	-	-	4	Rupture	-	-	-	4
French Pox	-	-	-	3	Rheumatism	-	-	-	2
Gout	-	-	-	25	Scurvy	-	-	-	1
Gravel	-	-	-	3	Small Pox	-	-	-	798
Grief	-	-	-	1	Sore Throat	-	-	-	2
Gripes	-	-	-	5	St. Anthony's Fire	-	-	-	1
Hooping Cough	-	-	-	104	Still-born	-	-	-	139
Jaundice	-	-	-	20	Suddenly	-	-	-	20
Inflammation	-	-	-	113	Teeth	-	-	-	69
Liver grown	-	-	-	1	Thrush	-	-	-	15
Lunatic	-	-	-	14	Water in the head	-	-	-	8
Measles	-	-	-	36					

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

NUMBER IV. of *Guida Armonica, or Introduction to the general Knowledge of Music, theoretical and practical, with sonatas, airs, &c. for the piano-forte*, by J. Relfe. 4s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

The didactic part of this number is preceded by a tolerably good sonata, consisting of three movements; the second of which, is a march composed purposely for the first regiment of the Tower hamlet. The theoretical part commences with an essay, introductory to that branch of the science of music called thorough-bass; in which the author treats of the harmonic *triad*, and its different inversions: of these inversions we have useful examples, together with exercises on the concords arising from them. Having explained and elucidated by notes this harmonic *triad*, with its inversions and signatures, Mr. Relfe proceeds to the illustration of another species of harmony, distinguished by the name of *discord*; and gives a judicious, clear, and satisfactory definition of its properties and effect. He then enters on the particular consideration of the flat seventh, pointing it out as the first of all discords both in order and effect; and furnishes copious examples of its nature and character. By these brief remarks our readers will perceive, that the *Guida Armonica* continues to exhibit the same judgment and musical learning which distinguished the former numbers, and at once invites the attention of the true amateur, and reflects the highest credit on the author's professional learning.

"The Farewell," a ballad, with an accompaniment for the larp or piano-forte. 1s. Preston.

The imagination of the composer appears to have been inspired, as indeed it must have been, by words so elegant and so truly poetical as those of the "Fare-

well." The melody is a perfect chime to the delicacy of the sentiment; and, aided as it is by the accompaniment, is sweetly affecting.

Occasional Hymn, sung by Miss Shepley at the York concerts; composed by M. Camidge. 1s. Preston.

The melody of this hymn, though not remarkable for its originality, is easy and natural; and in the symphonies some striking proprieties of expression occur, as well as marks of scientific proficiency. We particularly allude to the introduction of the natural eighth in the first symphony, and such bars in that and the second as are meant to apply to

"Whose nod can calm the seas that roll," and

"Can bid the wildest tumults cease."

Admiral Nelson's Victory, a sonata for the piano-forte, composed by J. Mazzinghi. 2s. 6d. Goulding.

This temporary piece comprizes four movements, which, taken in the aggregate, form an excellent lesson for the piano-forte. The first movement is in common time, *lento*, and introduces the second, which is in $\frac{2}{4}$ *allegretto con motto*, and particularly pleasing in its style, with much force of effect. The third is strikingly bold in its subject, and carried on with much variety and spirit. With the fourth movement, in $\frac{3}{4}$ *allegretto maestoso*, we are greatly pleased: the theme is remarkably simple and engaging; and the fifth, in $\frac{2}{4}$ *vivace*, exhibits a fertility and felicity of fancy which extorts commendation.

"Fanny, or Modern Honour;" the words by a gentleman, the music composed by Mr. Hook. Bland.

The words of this little song, which are plaintively

plaintively affecting, Mr. Hook has very properly set in a minor key, $\frac{6}{8}$ *andantino poco lento*. The melody is smooth, flowing, and pathetic; and though we discover in it little originality, we yet can have the pleasure to pronounce it much above mediocrity, and qualified to merit the attention of those who are partial to elegiac ballads.

Three Sonatas for the Harpsichord or Piano-forte; one with an accompaniment for a flute-obbligato, and two with an accompaniment for a violin; composed by William Ling. 7s. 6d. Rolfe.

These sonatas, though not of the first order of merit, contain many excellent passages; and are, on the whole, tolerably consonant and connected. The accompaniments, which are printed separately, are managed with address, and add much interest to the effect. Of the three pieces we think the last the superior. The subject of its opening movement is elegant and engaging, and the succeeding rondo replete with taste and novelty.

The Field of Honour, a new march, composed for No. 1. of the Military Magazine, by Mr. Busby. Hookham and Carpenter.

We are pleased to see a work, which, by the merits of its first number, promises to be so highly useful to the English military corps in general, embellished with so excellent a composition as "The Field of Honour." Originality and martial dignity form its distinguishing characteristics, and evince the strong and clear conception of the composer. The score, to which Mr. BUSBY has added a piano-forte part, is judiciously constructed, and particularly calculated for the use of the numerous military bands now forming throughout the kingdom.

The Quick Step of the Royal Westminster Volunteers, as performed by their's and the Duke of York's band; composed by T. Essex. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

"The Quick Step of the Royal Westminster Volunteers" is conceived with spirit; and its score is judiciously fabricated. The adaptation for the piano-forte, with which it is accompanied, forms a pleasing exercise for that instrument, and strengthens its general recommendation to the public.

The Pedestrian Traveller; written and composed by J. Moulds. 1s. Riley.

This is one of Mr. MOULDS's most successful efforts in the ballad style. The melody is easy, flowing, and connected;

and the bass, though not the very best, of which the upper part admitted, is far from being ill-chosen.

Three Ballads, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte; composed by John Wilkins. 3s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

These ballads are written with much taste and expression. The first, called the "Winter Nodday," is a delicate little air, and possesses much sweetness and novelty; the second, entitled "The Sailor," though not of equal merit with the first, is a good song in its kind, and recommended by much characteristic effect; while "Marian," the third, is so tender and interesting as to excite the softest feelings of the hearer.

Seventh Set of three favourite Duets, for two performers on one piano-forte; composed by Theodore Smith. 6s. Goulding.

The former Setts of piano-forte duets, composed by this gentleman, are of such acknowledged excellence, that, highly as we think of the present publication, we cannot do greater justice to its merits than by comparing it with those of a similar kind already produced by the same ingenious author. Mr. SMITH has written these pieces on the plan adopted in the preceding setts. Each exercise consists of two movements; and the execution is equally distributed through the two parts, which blend together with that intimacy and facility which form the first requisite in this province of composition.

Two favourite Marches for a full military band, and also adapted for the piano-forte; composed by J. Mazzinghi. 1s. 6d. Goulding, Phipps, and Almaine.

These marches are scored for two octave flutes, two horns, a trumpet, two clarinets, a serpent, and two bassoons. Their style is bold, and the parts are judiciously put together; but we do not find in them much originality, nor any great portion of that spirit-stirring effect which all martial music ought to be qualified to inspire.

Harmonia Sacra; being a collection of anthems by the most approved masters, ancient and modern. Selected and published by Mr. J. Page, of St. Paul's cathedral.

This respectable and useful publication, which is to be comprized in ninety numbers, forming three folio volumes, has arrived at the sixtieth number, which completes the second volume. Judging by the materials from which the early numbers of this work were supplied, we formerly

formerly ventured to predict its utility and value; that prediction is now sanctioned by the judicious choice Mr. PAGE has exercised; and when the third volume, which, we doubt not will in its excellencies equal the former two, is added

to the part already published, the "Harmonia Sacra" will form the noblest collection of church-music published since the appearance of the three similar volumes compiled by the late Dr. Boyce.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—~~Authors~~ and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ANTIQUITIES, ARTS, &c.

DESCRIPTION of the Works of Art of ancient and modern Rome, particularly Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. By *J. Salmon*, Antiquarian. With Engravings. vol. 1st. 8vo. 15s. boards. Rivingtons.

The Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; with the Premiums offered in 1798. 5s. boards. Robinson, White, &c.

BOTANY.

Wakefield's Botany. New edition. Coloured prints. 12mo. 6s. 6d. boards.

Darton and Harvey.

DRAMA.

The Natural Son, or Lover's Vows, (complete and genuine) a play in five acts. By *Augustus von Kotzebue*, poet-laureat, and director of the Imperial theatre at Vienna. Translated from the original German, by *Anne Plumptre*, author of the Rector's Son, Antoinette, &c. To which are added, a Life of *Kotzebue*, and a Critical Retrospect of his Works, by *Dr. Willich*, physician to the Saxon Embassy. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

Adelaide of Wulstingen, a tragedy from the German of *Kotzebue*, author of the Stranger. By *Benjamin Thomson*, jun. translator of the Stranger. 2s. Vernor and Hood.

Reformed in Time, a comic-opera, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

EDUCATION.

A Present for a Little Boy. Many copper-plates. 1s. Darton and Harvey.

Le Nouveau Robinson, pour servir a l'Amusement et a l'Instruction des Enfants: Traduit de l'Allemand de *M. Campe*. 18mo. 3s. 6d. Darton and Harvey.

A plain System of Geography, familiarly discussed in a conversation. By *Evan Lloyd*, schoolmaster. 4s. Vernor and Hood.

An Introduction to Plane Trigonometry; with its application to Altimetry and Longimetry. Designed for the use of schools. By *William Wright*, teacher of mathematics. 2s. sewed. Vernor and Hood.

FINANCE.

The Public Income and Expenditure of Great Britain for the year 1797, as contained in the Reports of the Select Committee on Finance. Also comparative Statements of

the gross and nett Produce of the Revenues for the years ending 5th January, 1797, and 5th January, 1798, faithfully abstracted by *John Luffman*. 2s. 6d.

LAW.

Report of the Proceedings in Cases of High Treason, at a special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, held in and for the county and city of Dublin, in the month of July, 1798; comprehending the Trial of John and Henry Sheares, Esqrs. &c. By *William Ridgeway*, Esq. barrister at law. 3s. Stockdale.

Reports of Cases determined in the High Court of Chancery, vol. iii. part 3.; with Index. By *Francis Vesey*, jun. Esq. 14s. sewed. Brooke.

A complete System of Pleading, vol. 8th. (containing Replevin and Tort) with Index. By *John Wentworth*, Esq. barrister at law. 12s. boards. Robinson.

Sellon's Practice of Courts of King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, a new edition; with the addition of the modern Cases to the present time; and a practical Treatise on passing Fines and Recoveries. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards. Butterworth.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's-Bench, in Trinity Term, 1798, vol. vii. part 8.; containing the Index. By *Charles Durnford*, Esq. and *Edward Hyde East*, Esq. 7s. 6d. sewed. Butterworth.

The Statutes at Large passed in the 38th Geo. III. being vol. xvii. part 4.; containing Index to that volume. 10s. boards. Butterworth.

MAPS AND PRINTS.

Map of 90 miles by 75, (scale of 1 inch to 3 miles) in which Chesterfield is the center; comprising the whole counties of Derby and Nottingham, and part of York, Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, Stafford, Salop, Chester, and Lancaster. By *John Tuke*, land-surveyor, York. Coloured 8s.

Darton and Harvey.

A new Map of England and Wales, with the southern part of Scotland; on which are accurately laid down the turnpike-roads, and principal towns, parks, rivers, and canals. On 49 Plates, 5 feet 10 by 4 feet 8. Price in sheets 1l. 1s. on canvas and rollers, or in case, 1l. 11s. 6d. coloured. Stockdale.

An

An Elevation of the Iron Bridge at Bridge-water. 1s. Arch.

The only exact Representation of the English and French Fleets, under the command of Sir Horatio (now Lord) Nelson, and Admiral Brueys, off the mouth of the Nile. 1s. 6d. Laurie and Whittle.

MEDICAL.

Cautions to Women respecting the State of Pregnancy; the Progress of Labour and Delivery; and on some constitutional Diseases. By *Seguin Henry Jackson*, M. D. physician to the Infirmary of St. George, Hanover square. 4s. boards. Robson.

An Essay to instruct Women how to protect themselves from the Disorders incident to Pregnancy, or how to cure them; with Observations on the Treatment of Children. By *Mrs. Wright*, midwife. 1s. Barker.

MATHEMATICS.

A Course of Mathematics, composed, and more especially designed, for the use of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. By *Charles Hutton*, LL. D. F. R. S. and professor of mathematics in the said academy. vol. 1. 8vo. Robinsons.

The Elements of Mathematical Analysis abridged, for the use of Students; with notes, and a Synopsis of Book V. of Euclid. By *Nicolas Vilant*, professor of mathematics in the University of St. Andrews. 4s. sewed. Wingrave.

MILITARY.

Number II. of the Military Magazine, or Miscellany, appropriated solely to the uses and amusement of the Officers of the British Army and of Gentlemen Volunteers, who are desirous of attaining an accurate knowledge of military concerns. 2s. 6d.

Carpenter and Co.

Elements of Military Tactics, conformable to the system established by his Majesty's order. Part I. By *James Waakman*, Esq. 2s. Egerton.

Instructions for the Armed Yeomanry. By *Sir William Young*, Bart. a captain of yeomanry in the county of Bucks. 1s. 6d. Egerton.

MISCELLANIES.

The November Fashions of London and Paris, containing a full dress Parisian Figure, two full dress London Figures, and two half Dresses, in the actually prevailing and most favourite dresses of the month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality, and private families residing in the country; to be continued monthly, price 1s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

Studies of Nature. By *St. Pierre*. A new translation. Three large vols. 3vo. with plates. 1l. 1s. boards. Lee and Hurst.

Sentimental Beauties from the Writings of the Rev. Dr. Blair. A new edition, much enlarged. 3s. 6d. boards. Lee and Hurst.

The Collector, or Elegant Anecdotes, and other Curiosities of Literature. 3s. boards. Harrison

A Rowland for an Oliver, addressed to Mr. Wansey, on his Letter to the Bishop of Salisbury. By *G. W.* 1s. Hatchard.

Extracts from a Letter of Dr. Zimmermann, on the Order of the Illuminati; with observations. 3d. Hatchard.

A Letter to the Hon. Charles James Fox, shewing how appearances may deceive, and friendship be abused. 6d. Wright.

NOVELS.

Henry de Beauvais, a novel. 2 vols. 6s. sewed. Lane and Miller.

The Subterranean Cavern, a novel. By the author of *Delia* and *Rosina*. 4 vols. 14s. sewed. Lane and Miller.

Octavia. By *Anna Maria Porter*. 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Longman.

The Stranger, or Llewellyn Family, a Cambrian tale. 2 vols. 7s. Lane and Miller.

Confessions of a Beauty. 2 vols. 6s. Lane and Miller.

Arthur Fitz-Albine, a novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. sewed. White.

POETRY.

Lyrical Ballads, and other Poems. 8vo. 5s. boards. Arch.

Castle Rising, with other Poems. By *George Goodwin*. 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards. Arch.

Naucratia, or Naval Dominion, a poem. By *Henry James Pye*, Esq. 4to. 5s. Nicol.

Poems by *Robert Farren Cheetam*, of Brazenose college, Oxon. 4to. 2s. 6d. Nott.

Coombe Ellen, a poem, written in Radnorshire, September 1798. By the Rev *W. L. Bowles*. 4to. 2s. Dilly.

The Tales of the Hoy; interspersed with song, ode, and dialogue. By *Peter Pindar*, Esq. With a portrait of the author. 4to. 3s. Richardson.

POLITICAL.

A Timely Appeal to the Common-sense of the People of Great Britain on the present Situation of Affairs; with references to the opinions of most of the British and French philosophers of the present century. By *John Penn*, Esq. sheriff of Buckinghamshire. 2s. 6d. Hatchard.

The Family Tale, or the Story of Pitt, Fox, and O'Connor; with notes. 1s. Hatchard.

The British Mercury, or Historical and Critical Views of the Events of the present Times. By *J. Mallet du Pan*. vol. I. No. 1 to 4. (to be continued every fortnight) 2s. each. Cadell and Davies.

A Political Drama, intitled Courage Rewarded, or the English Volunteers. 2s. Berry.

Collection of Papers on the Rebellion in Ireland. 8vo. 7s. Stockdale.

History of the Jaquerie in France, in the year 1358; with an account of their horrid cruelties, &c. From *Barnes' History of Edward III.* to shew that the French peasantry have ever been brutally ferocious. 3d. Stockdale.

An Account of the late Insurrection in Ireland; in which is laid open the secret correspondence between the United Irish and the French Government, through Lord E. Fitzgerald, Mr. O'Connor, &c. together with a short History of Battles with the Insurgents. 2d. Evans.

THEOLOGY.

The Bishop of Hereford's Pastoral Letter to the Inhabitants of his Diocese, on occasion of the great Victory obtained by his Majesty's Fleet on the coast of Egypt. 6d. Sael.

A Letter to the Rev. Joseph Eyre, vicar of St. Giles's, Reading; occasioned by his Visitation-Sermon, preached July 30, 1798. By a Friend of the late Hon. and Rev. Wm. Bromley Cadogan. 6d. Griffiths.

Youth's Scripture Recorder, and Moral Instructor: being passages selected from sacred and moral writings. Designed for the use of schools. By T. Andrews. 2s. 6d. Griffiths.

A Sermon, preached on Sunday, August 12, 1798, at St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Guildhall Volunteer Association, by W. Lucas, M. A. 1s. Robinsons.

The British Protestant Youth's Instructor, or the Deliverance God hath wrought in preserving us from Popery. By Samuel Browne, of Tadley, Hants. 1s. Chapman.

A Sermon, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. D. Turner, M. A. of Abingdon, Berks. By John Evans. 1s. Nott.

An Apology for the Doctrine of the Trinity; being a chronological view of what is recorded concerning Christ, the Holy Spirit, and the Blessed Trinity. By the Rev. David Simpson. 8vo. 8s. boards. Dilly.

Short Account of the Reformers and Martyrs of the Church of England. By the Rev. P. Oliver, A. M. 1s. Sael.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

An authentic Account of the Embassy of the Dutch East India Company to the Court of the Emperor of China in 1794 and 1795, (subsequent to that of Earl Macartney) from the Journal of Van Braam, second in the embassy; with a chart of the route. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Phillips.

The British Tourist, or Traveller's Pocket-Companion, through England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. By William Marcor, LL.D. 5 vols. 18mo. 15s. fewed. Newberry, and Vernor and Hood.

IN FRENCH.

Ode au Roy de la Grande Bretagne. 4to. 2s. Dulau and Co.

Mercure Britannique; ou Notices Historiques & Critiques sur les Affaires du Temps, par Mallet du Pan. No. I. to V. 2s. each. Elmsley and Bremner.

Les Aventures de Telemaque: nouvelle edition, par Nicolas Salmon. 18mo. 2 vols. Fine paper, with plates, 7s. boards. Common paper, 3s. 6d. boards. Arch.

NEW PUBLICATIONS AT PARIS, IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

[To be continued regularly.]

Almanach du commerce et de toutes les Adresses de la ville de Paris pour l'an 7, un volume en 8vo. de 700 pages, divisé en deux parties, classée par ordre d'états, professions, arts, et metiers, &c. (A Commercial Almanack, including all the directions of the city of Paris for the 7th year, vol. i. in 8vo. of 700 pages, divided into two parts, and arranged according to the different stations, professions, arts, and trades, &c.)

Eloge du Pet, dissertation historique, anatomique, et philosophique, sur son origine, son antiquité, ses vertus, sa figure, les honneurs, qu'on lui a rendus chez les peuples anciens, et les faceties auxquelles il a donné lieu; orné de la figure du dieu Pet, dessinée d'après l'antique. 1 vol. 18mo. (An Eulogium on F****, being an historical, anatomical, and philosophical essay on their origin, antiquity, virtues, and figure, on the honours rendered them by the ancient nations, and the fun, to which they have given rise; ornamented with an engraving, representing the god F****, drawn after the antique. 1 vol. 18mo.)

L'an deux mille quatre cent quarante, suivi de l'Homme de Fer, par L. S. Mercier, ex-deputé de la Convention Nationale et au Corps Legislatif, membre de l'Institut National de France; nouvelle edition imprimée sous les yeux de l'auteur et considerablement augmenté, &c. 3 vols. in 8vo. (The Year Two Thousand Four Hundred and Forty, followed by the Iron Man, by L. S. Mercier, ex-deputy of the National Convention, and the Legislative Body, member of the National Institute of France; a new edition, printed under the eyes of the author, and considerably enlarged, &c. 3 vols. in 8vo.)

Restauration des Piliers du Dôme du Pantheon François présenté au ministre de l'interieur, par L. Vaudoyas, architecte, membre de Conseil des Batimens Civils, &c. (On the Restoration of the Pillars of the Dome of the French Pantheon, by L. Vaudoyas, architect, and member of the Board of Works, &c.)

Annuaire de l'an 7, ou Calendries de Mars, &c. (An Almanack of the 7th Year, or the Calendar of Mars; being a chronological Table of the Victories of the French Armies, &c.)

Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Romans, &c. 3 vols. in 8vo. (A New Library, or Collection of Novels, &c. 3 vols. in 8vo.)

Les Dangers de l'Intrigue, par J. Lavallée, 4 vols. 12mo. (The Dangers of Intrigue, by J. Lavallée, 4 vols. in 12mo.)

Abrégé de l'Origine de tous les Cultes, par Dupuis, Citoyen François, &c. (An Abridgement of the work of Dupuis, French Citizen, entitled "The Origin of all Descriptions of religious Worship."

Traité

Traité methodique et complet des Loix sur les Transactions pendant le Papier-monnaie, &c. (A methodical and complete Treatise on Contracts and Money-transactions, concluded during the period of Paper-money, &c.)

De l'art de voir dans les beaux arts, gravure, peinture, et architecture, traduit de l'Italien de Milizia, par *Pommereuil*, 1 vol. 8vo. avec le Catalogue des Monuments, des Arts, arrivés de la Belgique, de la Hollande, et de l'Italie en France depuis quatre ans, &c. (On the Art of judging of Matters relative to the fine Arts, Engraving, Painting, and Architecture, translated from the Italian of Milizia, by *Pommereuil*, 1 vol. in 8vo. with a Catalogue of the Monuments, which, in the course of the last four years, have been imported into France from Belgium, Holland, and Italy, &c.)

Voyage du ci-devant Duc de Chatelet en Portugal, revû, corrigé et augmenté, par le *Citoyen Bourgoing*, &c. 2 vol. (Travels of the ci-devant Duke de Chatelet, through Portugal, revised, corrected, and enlarged, by *Citizen Bourgoing*, &c. 2 vol.)

Les Petits Emigrés, ou Correspondance de quelques Enfants; ouvrage fait pour servir à l'Education des Enfants, par *Madame de Genlis*, 2 vols. 8vo. (The Little Emigrants, or a Correspondence between some Children; a Work intended to promote the Education of Children, by *Madame de Genlis*, 2 vols. in 8vo.)

Moyens d'apprendre à compter aux Enfants, par *Condorcet*, &c. (On the Means of teaching Children to count, by *Condorcet*, &c.)

Imported by Remnant.

Magazin Encyclopedique, ou Journal des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Arts, réigé par *Millin*, *Noel*, et *Warens*. No. 1—24. ou vol. 1—6

Beschreibung des unter dem Titel St. Petersburgische Hausierer, herausgegebenen Kupfer, zur Erklärung der darauf abgebildeten Figuren in German and French. 8s. boards. *Petersb.*

Kerner. J. S. Hortus sempervirens, exhibens icones plantarum selectarum quotquot ad vivorum Exemplorum normam vol. 1. fol. max. elegantly bound in morocco, 8l. 8s. *Stutgardiae*.

Humbolds' Versuche über die gereizte Muskel und Nervenfasern nebst Vermuthungen über den chemischen Proceß des Lebens in der Thier und Pflanzenwelt, mit Kupfertafeln 1 band. gr. 8vo. boards. 12s. *Berlin*.

Girtanner Ausführliche Darstellung des Brownischen Systems der praktischen Heilkunde, nebst einer vollständigen Literatur und einer Kritik derselben. 1 et 2 band. gr. 8, boards. 18s. 6^l.

Ackerman's Versuch einer physischen Darstellung der Lebenskräfte organisirter Körper. 1 band. gr. 8 boards. 9s. *Frankf.*

Hufeland, Ueber die Natur, Erkenntnismittel und Heilart der Skrofelkrankheit,

Eine gekrönte Preisschrift. gr. 8vo. boards. 6s. 6d. *Jena*.

Hahnemanns Neues Edinburger Dispensatorium, nach der vierten Aufgabe, a. d. Englischen und mit Anmerkungen begleitet. 2 Theile, mit Kupfertafeln. boards. 19s. *Leipzig*.

Bernstein's Systematische Darstellung des chirurgischen Verbandes, sowohl älterer als neuerer Zeiten. gr. 8vo. boards. 8s. *Jena*.

Stosch. S. I. E. Neueste Beiträge zur näheren Kenntniß der Deutschen Sprache. Nebst Register über dessen sämtliche, die deutsche Sprache betreffende Schriften. Nach dem Tode Herausgegeben von C. L. Conrad. gr. 3vo. boards. 5s. 6d. *Berlin*.

Ueber die beträchtlichen Vortheile welche, alle Nationen des jetzigen Zeitalters aus der Kenntniß und historischen Untersuchung des Zustandes der Wissenschaften bei der alten ziehen können, Zwei Preisschriften von D. Tiedemann et D. Jenisch. gr. 8vo. boards. 5s. 6d. *Berlin*.

Repertorium des gesammten positiven Rechts der Deutschen besonders für praktische Rechtsgelehrte. 1 Theil. gr. 8vo. boards. 5s. 6d. *Leipzig*.

Hirsching historisch literarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen welche in 18 Jahrh. gestorben sind 1—3 band. gr. 8vo. boards. 1l. 11s. 6d. *Leipzig*.

Memers Lebensbeschreibungen berühmter Männer aus den Zeiten der Wiederherstellung der Wissenschaften. 3 bände. gr. 8vo. boards. 1l. 8s. 6d. *Zürich*.

'Aün' Quin Bredouille, oder Tristram Shandy's Vetter, ein nachgelassenes Werk von Jakobine Lykurge jetzt Regimentspfeifer in Diensten der kleinen Derivische. 2 Bände. a. d. Französischen mit Kupfern. 8vo. f. 7s. 6d. *Helmstadt*.

By Deboffe.

Voyage à la Guiane et à Cayenne fait en 1789, et années suivantes. fig. 7.

Histoire de la Revolution de France. 11 vols. 2l. 15s.

Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux d'Afrique, par *Vaillant*. in fol. fig. Liv. 1. à 6. à 1l. 16s.

Id. in 4to. à 18s.

Id. 2 vols. 12mo. 9s.

Voyage Pittoresque de l'Istrie et de la Dalmatie. Liv. 1. à 5. à 18s.

Œuvres diverses de Barthelzmi. vols. 14s.

Maria de Martingues, trad. de l'Angl. 2 vols. 6s.

Essai sur les Maladies des Femmes. 6s.

Memoires et Observations de Chimie, par *Pelletier*. 2 vols. 12s.

Idylles de Théocrite, trad. par *Gail*. 2 vols. fig. 1l. 4s.

Ditto, pap. ord. 12s.

Traité de la Gonorrhée, par *Teytaud*. 7s.

Portraits des Personnages célèbres de la Revolution. 3 vols. 4to. 4l. 14s.

Soirées d'un Solitaire. 4s.

L'Européenne Sauvage. 2 vols. 4s.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

ARMITAGE, W. Leicester, hosier. *Wilshaw and Taylor, Gray's-inn.*
Boughton, J. Droitwich, taylor. *Parker, Worcester.*
Ball, H. Lytham, shopkeeper. *Hurd, Furnival's-inn.*
Champion, J. Bristol, merchant. *Letois, Gray's-inn.*
Croft, R. the younger, Exeter, mercer. *Plafman and Pringle, Ely-place.*
Croft, H. Exeter, tobacconist. *Ditto and ditto, ditto.*
Critchell, R. Buckland-Newton, shopkeeper. *Dyne, Serjeants-inn, Fleet-street.*
Hare, M. Kingston, Yorkshire, grocer. *Ellis, Curstow-street.*
Hartley, J. Salford, dealer. *Ellis, Curstow-street.*
King, T. Chelsea, coal-merchant. *Smart and Figs, Norfolk-st.*
Marsden, J. Kedgeston Inn, Derbyshire, dealer. *Lowton, Temple.*
Martin, R. Birmingham, baker. *Sanderson, Palgrave-place.*
Pollard, W. Holloway, cowkeeper. *Jeanson, Ely-place.*
Stoke, W. White-horse-street, Whitechapel, mariner. *Har-rand, Arundel-street.*
Smith, J. Calton, Stafford, dealer. *Barbet and Brown, 122, Fetter-lane.*
Smith, R. Liverpool, slater. *Blackstock, Temple.*
Sayers, J. Slough, inkkeeper. *Salters-hall.*
Taylor, R. Liverpool, Malton. *Blackstock, Temple.*
Williamson, J. Lane-end, Stone, and W. Williamson, Portsmouth, glass-sellers. *M. J. Brettell, Stourbridge.*
Wood, S. Mile-end, baker. *Collins, Spital-square.*
Young, C. Dover, coachmaker. *Brown, Little Friday-street.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alford, L. Wear Gifford, lime-burner. Oct. 17.
Adamson, G. Cateaton-street, linen-draper. Nov. 3.
Atkins, J. and H. Seager, Dudley, flour-factors. Oct. 31.
Anderson, J. Birmingham, cock-tounner. Nov. 6.
Bennett, J. Wotton Underedge, carrier. Oct. 20.
Borcham, S. Hewerhill, butcher. Oct. 16.
Bairdson, L. and Langmore, J. Manchester, muslin, &c. manufacturers. Oct. 16.
Riggs, H. Preston, blacksmith. Oct. 31.
Bord, J. L. Newcastle, shopkeeper. Oct. 23.
Bourdoft, W. Millbank-street, sugar-refiner. Nov. 3.
Baker, R. Coventry, carrier. Oct. 27.
Badley, W. Upper Cleaveland-street, bookfeller. Nov. 15.
Bleekley, G. Godmanchester, shopkeeper. Oct. 30.
Broadbent, R. Rotham, cheese-factor. Nov. 1.
Birbeck, J. Whitehaven, dealer. Nov. 13.
Burnett, J. Kingston on Hull, grocer. Nov. 7.
Bateman, G. Halfmoon-street, Piccadilly, taylor. Nov. 20.
Burrows, W. Lincoln, Mercer. Nov. 20.
Bakewell, R. Nottingham, hosier. Nov. 9.
Cooke, A. and Befancon, Kensington, school-mistresses. Nov. 3.
Cafe, R. J. Northumberland-street, wine-merchant. Nov. 3.
Cliff, J. Gilderfome, Batley, horse-dealer. Oct. 29.
Cutterbuck, P. York-street, Westminster, brewer. Nov. 5.
Cobham, W. Thomas-street, corn-dealer. Nov. 23.
Drury, R. Kenilworth, feedman. Oct. 30.
Dale, H. Goldby-Brook, tanner. Nov. 8.
Davies, R. Bearbinder-lane, merchant. Nov. 23.
Ellis, J. Great Marlow, grocer. Nov. 5.

Frank, T. Bristol, merchant. Oct. 31.
Frowd, J. Windsor, upholsterer. Nov. 3.
Fitch, Z. Duke-street, Westminster, milliner. Nov. 10.
Frost, S. Cambridge, brazier. Nov. 12.
Garret, J. and B. Hathway, Oxford-st. glassfeller. Nov. 30.
Griffell, W. Gray's-inn-lane, tile-maker. Nov. 20.
Gregory, G. Biggleswade, linen-draper. Nov. 10.
Harper, R. W. Sutton, dealer. Oct. 23.
Horsman, E. and J. Horsman, Chipping-Camden, bankers. Nov. 9.
Harris, J. Falmouth, mercer. Nov. 6.
Hart, J. Walbrook, merchant. Nov. 8.
Hewitt, J. Blue-house, Washington, dealer. Nov. 3.
Hart, M. Bourn, money-scrivener. Nov. 14.
Hill, J. Wood-street, ironmonger. Nov. 3.
Hill, J. St. Martin's le Grand, taylor. Nov. 17.
Hawkes, T. Dudley, ironmaster. Nov. 21.
Hill, T. P. and T. Pitter, Strand, laceman. Nov. 6.
James, M. Wotton Underedge, clothier. Oct. 20.
Jevins, W. Sunderland, cooper. Nov. 6.
Liddeard, T. Grantham, printer. Oct. 27.
Leadley, J. Wakefield, shopkeeper. Nov. 7.
Linley, F. Holborn, music-feller. Nov. 27.
Lawson, G. Manchester, shopkeeper. Nov. 13.
Moore, R. Birmingham, button-maker. Oct. 23.
Morrice, A. Shad-Thames, brewer. Nov. 5.
Monday, T. Sheerness, victualler. Nov. 5.
Marshall, P. Lynn-Regis, shopkeeper. Nov. 5.
Morgan, A. Strand, hatter. Nov. 10.
Maxwell, A. Hinchbrook East-Indiaman. Nov. 17.
Manners, J. Parliament-street, surgeon. Nov. 27.
Mitchell, C. Lombard-street, merchant. Nov. 12.
Moody, S. Lyndhurst, grocer. Nov. 12.
Neval, W. New Aresford, butcher. Nov. 8.
Nightingale, R. Tunbridge, farmer. Nov. 3.
Owen, T. Hereford, grocer. Nov. 2.
Priest, P. Broad-street, St. Giles's, victualler. Nov. 3.
Pierce, T. Peirburgh, York, merchant. Nov. 7.
Pice, R. H. Manchester, grocer. Nov. 23.
Peakes, B. Worcester, tea-dealer. Nov. 11.
Quincy, R. Holbeach, draper. Oct. 31.
Robertson, J. Fleet-street, oilman. Nov. 13.
Rose, J. Well-end, Little Marlow, bargemaster. Nov. 23.
Richardson, W. Whitby, tanner. Nov. 19.
Smith, T. Walworth, grocer. Nov. 3.
Sharkey, P. and H. Campbell, Manchester, manufacturers. Oct. 26.
Simpson, B. Salisbury-court, eating-house-keeper. Nov. 3.
Smart, B. Frith-street, goldsmith. Nov. 3.
Shepherd, W. Boswell-court, Carey-st. scrivener. Dec. 8.
Simpson, S. Wildernets-row, Clerkenwell, broker. Nov. 3.
Stephenon, R. Liverpool, ironmonger. Nov. 15.
Spiedall, J. T. Basinghall-st Blackwell-hall-factor. Nov. 23.
Simpson, T. Oxford-street, goldsmith. Nov. 10.
Thompson, J. Black-friars-road, coffee-man. Oct. 30.
Tibbs, W. Richmond, Surrey, music-feller. Nov. 3.
Taylor, W. Woodisford, Rothwell, potter. Oct. 31.
Taylor, S. St. Giles, coach-spring-maker. Oct. 30.
Wright, M. Carlisle, cabinet-maker. Nov. 1.
Wentley, W. Birmingham, plater. Oct. 29.
Warren, W. Rickishall Superior, brickmaker. Nov. 9.
Welsh, J. Portlea, shopkeeper. Nov. 5.
Wood, R. Stamford-bridge, miller. Nov. 24.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October, 1798.

FRANCE.

WHATEVER may be the final issue of the famous expedition of the French to Egypt, its first fruits have been blasted by the loss of eleven men of war, an open declaration of hostility from the Sublime Porte, whose dominions they had invaded; and the strongest menaces by land and sea from the Emperor of Russia. Amidst these difficulties, the Infant Republic, confident of its internal resources, and the magnitude of its alliances, wears a lofty crest and a haughty mien. According to these republicans, a speedy peace, or inevitable ruin awaits the Emperor of Germany.

In consequence of the declaration of the Austrian plenipotentiary, that Austria would never consent to any demand

on the right bank of the Rhine, nor give way to any such concession by the deputation, the executive directory, on the 24th of September, sent a message to the council of five hundred, which stated, that the delays of the congress had exhausted their patience, and they demanded in consequence, that the military conscriptions should be immediately put in force. They boasted of their endeavours to obtain peace, inveighed against England as the author of a new coalition, and demanded the immediate adoption of measures to supply the necessities of the land and sea service. They stated, that the armies wanted 200,000 men for their completion.

This message was well received by the council of five hundred. Arena, in an harangue

harangue upon the occasion, observed; that the directory, with a view of fulfilling the oath which it renewed on the first of Vendemiaire, and which had been repeated by an innumerable multitude of citizens, had demanded a levy of 200,000 men, and extraordinary funds to the amount of an hundred and twenty-five millions: "We shall soon learn, (said Arena,) whether the cabinet of Vienna, influenced by the cabinet of St. James's, has profaned the sacred name of peace for the purpose of temporising and protracting the moment of its fall. A few days more, and we shall be enabled to form an opinion of the sincerity and good faith of the house of Austria: if it be insincere, our troops shall cause peace to be signed within the walls of Vienna." The council passed a decree for raising the number of men required in the message of the directory.

Destrem, in the council of five hundred, announced on the 9th of October, that the committee had directed their attention towards the completing by imposts, the 600,000,000 destined for the expences of the present year. He declared, that they entertained hopes of success without recurring to the tax on salt; that the minister of France had suggested to the committee the propriety of taxing luxuries, before necessities were affected. He said the council had found that funds had been pointed out for 545,000,000 of the sums voted by the council of five hundred. The following were the sums pointed out:

Land tax	-	-	210	millions.
Contributions	-	-	30	
Registration	-	-	80	
Stamps	-	-	20	
Fines and Miscellaneous Duties	-	-	2	
Hypothechs	-	-	8	
Patents	-	-	20	
Customs	-	-	10	
Letter Postage	-	-	10	
Public carriages	-	-	1	
Tax for maintainance of roads, canals, &c.	-	-	30	
Duty of stamp on metals	-	-	1	
Salt pits	-	-	5	
Powder and salt-petre	-	-	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	million.
Tobacco	-	-	10	
Lottery	-	-	10	
Revenue of national forests	-	-	25	
Revenue of national domains	-	-	20	
Sale of domains, national effects, &c.	-	-	10	
Contributions of conquered countries	-	-	10	
Arrear of contributions	-	-	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Duties of registers	-	-	10	

Total - - 545

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Besides these sums, there was the sale of landed rents, estimated at twenty millions, in the plan presented. Supposing these sums to be produced, there would be wanting only thirty-five millions to make up the whole vote of six hundred millions.

The minister of justice has issued circular letters to all the departments, relative to the proposed levy of 200,000 recruits, of the first class of military conscription, wherein he exhorts the people to go hand in hand with the government, in their exertions to disconcert the last remaining hopes of the enemies of the republic, and to terminate, by a solid peace, an unjust war.

Among the various and improbable accounts of the progress of General Buonaparte in Egypt, it appears authenticated that he arrived in the port of Alexandria on the first of July, and the troops landed the same evening; that on the night of the 5th, the town was carried by escalade, with the loss of between two and three hundred men. General Kleber, who commanded, being wounded by a musket-ball in the head, and General Menou in the thigh; that the *Scherif* had been continued in his functions and decorated with the tri-coloured scarf, and that a treaty had been made with the *Bedouins*. Rosetta was captured, and Buonaparte attacked Cairo in person, on the 23d of July; at this place he was opposed by 10,000 Mameluck cavalry, of whom the French killed 1000, and took as many camels and horses laden with the most valuable spoils. These accounts left him in possession of Cairo and of Lower Egypt, those of the Beys which were not killed having fled into Upper Egypt.

With respect to the negotiations at Rastadt, a note of the French ministers, in answer to the deputation of the empire, was delivered in on the 4th of October, in which "the directory," to use the words of the French ministers, "have evinced a condescending dignity, and an unexampled moderation, especially if it be recollected, that it is the victorious power. This character it is determined to maintain and exhibit, by restoring the territories of Kehl and of Cassel." The articles annexed, consist of several regulations relative to the commerce of the Rhine, the payment of debts, and the laws respecting emigrants.

TURKEY.

From authentic intelligence received by the cabinet of St. James's from Constantinople, dated the 3d of September, it appears

appears that war has been declared by the Grand Signior against the French; that the French minister, with his whole legation, had been sent to the Castle of the Seven Towers, and that some French merchant ships in the harbour had been seized. It was also asserted, from the same source, that the Russian auxiliary squadron was in sight of Constantinople on that day, in its way to the Mediterranean sea.

IRELAND.

After the troops, under the republican General Humbert, were compelled to surrender themselves prisoners of war, great hopes were entertained that the rebellion was entirely suppressed. But on the 16th of September a French brig appeared off the little town and island of Rutland, on the north-west coast of the county of Donegal. About eight o'clock the crew landed, among whom were General Rey, and the celebrated Napper Tandy, chief of brigade; they immediately enquired after the French army which landed at Kilala, and expressed great disappointment at the account of their defeat. Some manifestoes were distributed among the inhabitants, but they appeared shy of their invitations; the enemy, therefore, soon re-embarked and quitted the coast.

Soon after the capture of the French invaders, the government proceeded to try and put to death, several of the rebels who had joined them; the principal of whom were Messrs. Teeling and Tone, two Irishmen, who had attended the invaders, and held commissions in their army.

On the 6th of October, his excellency the lord lieutenant came in state to the house, and made a speech to both houses, congratulating them on the late glorious victory, and announcing that the foulest and darkest conspiracy had been formed and long carried on, by the implacable enemies of these kingdoms, for the total extinction of the constitution, and for the separation of Ireland from Great Britain. His Lordship then alluded to the mercy that had been shown to the greatest number of the rebels, and the punishment which had been inflicted only on the leaders. "But, if (said his Lordship) an endeavour should be made to abuse the royal mercy, and to form fresh conspiracies in the prospect of impunity, offended justice will then be compelled to extend to the obdurate criminal the full measure of his punishment." His excellency then prorogued the parliament to the 20th day

of November. The house of commons, the same day previous to their prorogation, received the resolution of the committee of supply, for a vote of credit not exceeding the sum of one million, applicable to the expences of the current year, for the defence of Ireland, and to be raised by debentures, or treasury bills, or both. The committee had also resolved, that every contribution to the said loan by debenture, shall, for every sum not less than 6*l.* paid, be entitled to a debenture for the principal sum of 100*l.* bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent. per annum, from the day of the first deposit of the said loan.

The bill of attainder of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Cornelius Grogan, and Bagnal Harvey, for high treason, and the other bills before the house, were declared to have received the royal assent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The long expected intelligence from Admiral Nelson was announced to the public by government on the 2d of October, by the firing of cannon, and other demonstrations of joy. The glorious victory obtained by the British admiral over the French fleet, was as complete as the attack was intrepid and masterly. The enemy were attacked at sun-set, on the first of August, off the mouth of the Nile. They were moored in a strong line of battle for defending the entrance of the bay, flanked by numerous gun-boats, four frigates, and a battery of guns and mortars on an island in their van, but nothing could withstand the skill and bravery of the British seamen. Captain Westcott, of the *Majestic*, was killed early in the action, but his loss was bravely supplied by the first lieutenant, Mr. Cuthbert. The *Culloden*, Captain Troubridge, ran a ground near one of the French batteries, soon after the commencement of the action. The British fleet on passing the French battery, proceeded immediately to break the enemy's line, which they easily accomplished, and by that means cut off seven ships, including the *L'Orient*, which after an obstinate resistance struck their colours previously to the remainder of the squadron being fully attacked, which, after witnessing the fate of the other division, made a less spirited resistance. Two of them, however, stationed at the extremity of the line, and a similar number of frigates availing themselves of the circumstance of the principal part of the British fleet being in the commencement, engaged with the first division, cut their cables and ef-

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ected their escape. The *Bellerophon* was the ship immediately opposed to the *L'Orient*, which blew up from the explosion of her magazine. She had on board about a thousand men when this shocking accident happened, previous to which, Admiral Brueys was shot in two. The English took nine French sail of the line, two were burnt, and two escaped; the brave Nelson himself was slightly wounded, and about nine hundred of his men were either killed or wounded.

An important and equally useful victory, was gained over the French Squadron which had sailed from Brest about three weeks before, by the British Squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, on the 12th of October, off the coast of Ireland, near Loch Swilly, the Rosses bearing S. S. W. five leagues. The English ships in the action, were the *Canada*, *Robust*, *Foudroyant*, *Magnanime*, *Ethalion*, *Melampus*, and *Ameilia*. The *Anton* joined them in the latter part of the action. On that day, at half past seven o'clock, the action commenced, and at eleven, the *Hoche*, after a gallant defence, struck; and the frigates made sail from the English. The signal to pursue the enemy was immediately made, and in five hours afterwards, three of the frigates hauled down their colours also; but they were like the *Hoche*, obstinately defended, all of them being heavy frigates; and, as well as the ship of the line, entirely new, full of troops and stores, with every necessary for the accomplishment of their views in Ireland. Further particulars relative to this victory are expected.

The anniversary of Mr. Fox's election for Westminster, was celebrated on the 10th of October, by a numerous party at the Shakespeare tavern. Mr. Fox proposed to drink "The free and independent electors of Westminster."—"The Duke of Norfolk."—"Lord Nelson, and the gallant tars who distinguished themselves on the first of August." The last toast having been received with the loudest acclamations, Mr. Fox said, that after having drank the health of our naval heroes, it could not be improper in the meeting to express their hope that a pro-

per use might be made of the late important victory; he therefore proposed, "A speedy and honourable peace with the French Republic." After Mr. Fox's health had been drank, at the request of Lord John Russell, he said, in justification of his absence from parliament, that his attendance there could answer no other purpose than assisting to register the edicts of the minister; that ministers, afraid of a public investigation of their conduct, precluded the constituents from the house of their representatives; and, in inviting to public associations, by precluding such men as the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Tierney, evinced a wish to arm one part of the people against another. Mr. Fox, after paying a proper tribute to Admiral Nelson and his gallant supporters, drew a strong picture of the decline of liberty in this country in general, and of the liberty of the press in particular. He recommended obedience to the laws, in the hope that an opportunity would offer to restore the constitution; and he reprobated the measures of administration with great energy. In alluding to our present situation, he said, he admired the conduct of that philosopher of antiquity, who told his king, "That he respected him too much to flatter him". The concluding toasts of the evening were "The majesty of the People." and "The cause of Freedom all over the world."

On the 29th of September a Common Hall was held at the Guildhall of the city of London, for the election of a Lord Mayor. The recorder, Sir John Rose, addressed the Livery upon the occasion of their meeting, namely, to return two fit persons to the court of aldermen, out of whom to choose a lord mayor. When the question was put, the shew of hands was decidedly in favour of Alderman Coombe, and Sir Richard Carr Glynn. A majority of about three to two was in favour of the former gentleman. Mr. Alderman Newman having declined troubling the livery with a poll, the names of the two gentleman above-mentioned, were returned to the court of Aldermen, who elected Sir Richard Carr Glynn to be lord mayor for the year ensuing, by a majority of ten out of fifteen aldermen who were present!

ERRATA:—In the letter signed Alkali, No. xxxvi. page 194, *for* or might demand, *read* we might demand—*for* vegetable animal, *read* vegeto animal.—*for* many curious *analyses*, *read* analogies.—*for* were for the food of animals, *read* serve for the food of animals.—Also, on the cover of the same Number, *del* "with two copper plates."

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] At St. Andrews, Holborn, by the Rev. P. Salter, rector of Sheafeld, Essex, Mr. Anthony Highmore, jun. of Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, attorney at law, to Miss Jellicoe, daughter of the late Adam Jellicoe, esq. of Highbury, deceased.

At the Royal Chapel in the Tower, Thomas Hardie, esq. captain in the East India company's marine, at Bombay, to Miss Mack, daughter of Mr. Wm. Mack, late of Munfley, in Norfolk.

At St. James's church, Mr. John Field, veterinary surgeon, to Miss E. Hollagan, of Pickering's Place, St. James's-street.

Mr. Aprece, eldest son of Sir Thomas Aprece, bart. to Miss Kerr, daughter of Mrs. Farquhar, of Portland Place.

Mr. John Palmer, of Conduit-street, fifth son to the Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney, to Miss Sarah Frances Morris, of George-street, Hanover Square.

Mr. George Alexander Wylie, of Broad-street, merchant, to Miss Catharine Wylie, of the Old Jewry.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Henry Knyvett, of Chatham Barracks, to Miss Hufley, of Clapton.

Mr. Theophilus Williams, of King-street, Golden Square, to Mrs. Price, of Chelsea.

Mr. Scarr, law-stationer, of Chancery Lane, to Miss Wood, of Fitzroy Square.

Mr. Henry Tateham, of Charing Cross, sword-cutler to the king, to Miss Williams, of St. Martin's Lane.

Mr. Barnard Bayley, of Bridgewater Square, to Miss Benham, of Cripplegate.

Mr. Nicholas Downing, of London Wall, to Miss Ewerts, of Hoxton.

Mr. Richard James, of South-street, Finsbury Square, to Miss Nicholson, of Tottenham.

At Walthamstow, the Rev. Francis Dixon, to Miss Susanna Dorothy Forster.

George Henry Errington, esq. to Miss Crooke, of Upper Seymour-street, Portman Square.

Mr. John Cates, of Uxbridge, to Miss Austin, of Cowley.

The Rev. Henry Butts Owen, rector of St. Olave, Hart-street, to Miss E. S. Travers, daughter of the late Dr. Travers, of Lisbon.

Mr. Deacon, of Carolina Place, Queen's Square, to Miss C. King, of King-street, Covent Garden.

Mr. Wm. Davies, attorney, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Eyles.

At St. Ann's, Soho, Mr. W. Wood, of Staples-Inn, to Miss Raper, of Peckham.

Mr. John Neale, of Milk-street, to Miss Payne, of Deptford.

Died.] On the 5th of July, suddenly, Mrs. Mary Allen, wife of Mr. William Allen, of the Middle Temple: she was possessed of those

amiable qualities that endear the female character in private and domestic life.

On the 17th of October, at Worton, in Middlesex, in her 72d year, Mrs. Woods, wife of Joseph Woods, esq.

Mr. Thomas Hale, of the Searcher's office, in the custom-house.

On the 24th ult. much regretted, at his house on Hackney Terrace, after a short illness, Mr. John Braidwood, for many years an eminent instructor of the deaf and dumb, and son-in-law of the gentleman of the same name, who first brought this useful art to perfection in Great Britain.

In her 71st year, Mrs. Martha Brandon, of Covent Garden theatre.

Mr. Philip Felsted, one of the clerks in the vote office, house of commons.

At Putney, after a short illness, Mr. John Howey.

Mr. Hudson, seedsman, of Piccadilly.

In his 66th year, Wm. Frazer, esq. of King's Road, Chelsea.

Aged 32, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Thomas Parker, of Fleet-street, goldsmith.

In Great James's-street, Bedford Row, aged 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Bicknell, sister to Robert Bicknell, esq. late one of the masters of the high court of chancery.

At his house in New Broad-street, Mr. John Blackburne, merchant.

In Duke-street, Portland Place, Mrs. Ann Fitzgerald.

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Prescott, widow of the late lieutenant-general Prescott.

In his 19th year, Mr. Thomas Gordon, only son of Mr. Gordon, surveyor of the king's tobacco warehouse, Tower Hill.

Mr. Richard Staveley, druggist, of Fenchurch-street.

Mr. John Blackwell, herb-merchant, in Covent Garden.

In Northumberland-street, Strand, aged 70, Mrs. Ann Smart.

In the Strand, Miss Mary Ward, late of Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of George Mackenzie, esq. late of Clarendon, in Jamaica.

Miss Ann Kirkup, eldest daughter of Mr. Kirkup, jeweller, New Bond-street.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, the eldest daughter, and a few hours after, the eldest son, of Thomas Lockwood, esq.

At her house in Manchester-street, Mrs. Lewin.

Suddenly, in his stall in the Borough, aged 89, ——— Leeds, a cobbler: whose eventful history furnishes a memorable example of the vicissitudes of human life. He was formerly an officer of rank in the army, but sold his commission, and became tea-dealer.

dealer. This business he afterwards quitted, and accepted a commission in the Russian service; but happening to kill a brother officer in a duel, he fled to England, where he had not lived long, when, finding his finances exhausted, he hired himself as book-keeper to an eminent woollen-draper. In this situation he continued five years, till the death of his employer, when he set up a chandler's shop, but failing in business, and encountering many changes and embarrassments, which reduced him to the greatest distress, he was obliged to turn cobbler, which calling he followed till his death.

In the 70th year of his age, *William Bagot Lord Bagot*. His lordship was the son of Sir Walter Bagot, of Blythfield, in Staffordshire, where his family had been long settled, and had represented the county in several parliaments. The subject of this paragraph was returned to parliament at the general election in 1754, and continued to represent this, his native county, till he was called up to the house of peers. On the death of his father he succeeded to his title of baronet, and in 1760, married Louisa, sister of the late Lord Bolingbroke, by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom, William, born in 1773, succeeded him. Sir William was of a staunch Tory family, and his principles so well accorded with those of Lord North, that in the year 1780 he advised his majesty to call him up to the house of peers, by the title of Lord Bagot. Nor has his conduct since shewed, that any change has taken place in his opinion, having remained a servile tool to the court to the last.

In Manchester square, at the age of 76, *Admiral John Dalrymple*, who had passed nearly 60 years in the naval service of his country. This respectable officer must have entered into the sea service when very young, for he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the year 1744, and made post in 1758. During the wars in which this country has been engaged, he has acted in such a manner as to secure to himself the approbation of all his brother-officers, and to be distinguished in the navy as a man possessed of great nautical knowledge, combined with the mild manners of an accomplished gentleman. In the late war, when the honour, and indeed the whole fate of Britain was at stake, and when it required the exertion of every naval officer, Captain Dalrymple, although then in years, and afflicted with chronic diseases, offered his service with all the zeal of youth to proceed with Lord Howe to the relief of Gibraltar. He commanded the *Union* in that important expedition; and being stationed in the rear of the fleet in the action between the English and the combined squadrons of France and Spain, he supported Admiral Milbank as his second at stern, and received the tremendous fire of the Spanish admiral's ship, the *Santissima Trinidad*, of 130 guns, whom he obliged to sheer off for a time, and pre-

vented the enemy from breaking the British line, which would, probably, considering their great superiority, have enabled them to cut off the rear. On the promotion of flag-officers in 1787, Captain Dalrymple was raised to be Rear-admiral of the White. In 1793 he was made a Vice-admiral; and in 1795 Admiral of the Blue, in which rank he died: his great age and infirmities having prevented him for some years from taking any active command.

At his residence in Old Burlington-street, at the advanced age of 90, Field-Marshal Studholme Hodgson, governor of Fort George and Fort Augustus, in North Britain, and colonel of the 11th regiment of light dragoons. This military veteran has served longer in the army than perhaps any general-officer now living. Indeed, the earliest and latest years of his life were devoted to the service; and he is, in some measure, a memorable instance of the instability of human glory, for he almost survived the memory of his own exploits!—In the year 1756, we find him appointed to the command of the 32d regiment of foot, in the room of General Leighton. In 1759, he was advanced to the rank of Major-general in the army; and, in the course of the preceding year, he exchanged from the 32d to the 5th regiment of foot. Much to his honour, he was selected by the great Lord Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, as an officer proper to be employed in the expeditions meditating against France. Accordingly, when the attempt on Belle-Isle was planned, in 1761, General Hodgson embarked with the fleet, under the command of the then Commodore, afterwards Admiral Lord Keppel. The first trial to land proved unsuccessful, and 260 men were made prisoners. The coast, however, was further reconnoitred; and the general, after mature consideration, determined to attempt different landings at the same time, in order to distract the enemy's attention, and take advantage of circumstances. This scheme surprised on account of its novelty, and ultimately succeeded; for a place of difficult access happening to be left unguarded, was surprised and occupied by a detachment of British troops, who being afterwards reinforced, a general debarkation ensued. After getting the little army on shore, the next thing was to drive the enemy from a strong fortified camp, which was at length effected by dint of valour. But, even after this was accomplished, a variety of obstacles presented themselves. The citadel, fortified on the principles, and planned by the hand of the celebrated Vauban, the greatest engineer of modern times, contained a garrison of 3000 men, commanded by one of the bravest officers in the French service. The siege, however, commenced; for the British forces broke ground on the 1st of May, 1761, and the attack was prosecuted with unremitting vigour,

vigour, notwithstanding a number of *forties*. Six redoubts, or advanced works, were afterwards carried, but not without considerable loss. The various parallels were at length finished, the batteries were erected, and furnished with cannon of a large calibre; and after unremittingly playing on the citadel for some time, towards the end of the month, a breach was effected. The French general being apprehensive of an assault, and dreading the vengeance of an incensed enemy, capitulated on the 7th of June. It was observed by the enemies of the then minister, that this achievement was rather brilliant than profitable; and that the conquest of Belle-Isle was neither adequate to the expence of the expedition, nor the two thousand English troops lost in capturing it. It was at the same time, however, allowed on all hands, that the intrepidity and perseverance of General Hodgson did him great credit, for he had nothing to do with the policy of the measure; his orders were to take the place, and he obeyed them literally and triumphantly. Since this event, the general has not been called forth into any active service; and it is not a little surprising that so intrepid and successful an officer should have been *laid on the shelf*. Did he disapprove, like Lord Effingham, of the American war? Or was it deemed improper to send a veteran thither, who must have taken precedence of all the young generals, and even some, if not all, the commanders in chief? We suspect the latter to have been the case, and that the seeming neglect proceeded from his seniority, which, however, as evincing experience, ought to give an additional title to employment.—It now only remains to detail his promotions. In 1765, he was made a Lieutenant-general; in 1783, he was advanced to the rank of General; and in 1796, to that of Field-marshal. As a reward for his services at Belle-Isle, in 1765, he was appointed Governor of Forts George and Augustus, in North Britain; and in 1789, he was removed from the command of the 5th regiment of foot, to that of the 21st regiment of light dragoons, which he retained until his death.—Field-marshal

Hodgson was about 90 years of age. In rank he followed the Duke of Argyle, and preceded the Marquis Townshend.

In the late engagement off the mouth of the Nile, Captain Westcott, of the *Majestic* man of war. His father was a baker in Honiton, Devonshire, (where his mother and sister survive his loss); which profession leading him to a connection with the millers, young Westcott used frequently to be sent to mill. Once, when there, an accident happened to the machine, by the breaking of a rope; and neither the owner nor his men being equal to the task of repairing it, Westcott offered to use his skill in splicing it, although attended with danger and difficulty. The miller complied; and the job was executed with such nicety, that he told him "he was fit for a sailor; since he could splice so well;" and, "if he ever should have an inclination to go to sea, he'd try to get him a birth." Accordingly an opportunity presented itself, which the lad accepted of; and he began his naval career in no better capacity than that of a cabin-boy—a situation the most common in a ship, and not much calculated to give vent to genius; but he contrived to exercise his abilities so remarkably, that he was very shortly introduced among the midshipmen, in which rank he behaved so well as to be farther countenanced for his genius in a short time. Since which he has so signally made himself conspicuous for his skill and bravery, that gradually or rather hastily he continued to be promoted, until he filled the honourable station in which he lost his life. Had he survived the battle, his seniority of appointment would have gained him an admiral's flag; but, alas! human expectations end in the grave!—The esteem in which the inhabitants of Honiton held him and his family, was affectionately manifested on the arrival of the account of his death: an illumination and other marks of rejoicing for the great victory, were withheld by them in respect to his memory, which by his friends and associates will long be cherished with every sentiment of regard and sorrow. T. B.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The register of the Royal Hospital of Stockholm, is better suited to the purposes of a directly medical publication, than of ours.

The paper on the *Animal Economy* is too technical for our use.

The querist respecting duties on goods imported into the United States, will probably, upon enquiry, find a more direct channel of information than through the Monthly Magazine.

A *constant Reader*, who desires some particular advice as to the study of the classics, had better apply to some one learned friend, than offer the subject as a question to the correspondents of a periodical work.

The remarker on *Dr. Parnell's Hermit* is informed that it is already perfectly well known to literary men that Parnell was not the inventor of the story.

The observations of *Medicus* on an article in a Review, respecting Pneumatic Medicine, would be more properly communicated to that publication than to us.

The subject of *Metronariston*, on which we have received a letter from J. R. has long since been closed in our Miscellany.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The frequent recurrence of conflagrations in the town of South-Shields, has determined the inhabitants to provide themselves with a floating-engine, as the most effectual preventive against the damage which fire occasions among the shipping.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Wm. Albin, printer and bookfeller, to Miss Dalton.

At Staindrop, Mr. John Fairney, of Newcastle, to Miss Raifon, of Ingleton.

At Haydon-bridge, Mr. John Shield, to Mrs. Sarah Stokoe.

At Corbridge, Mr. William Donkin, of Sandoe, to Miss Catherine Bates, of the former place.

John Turnbull, M. D. of Felton, to Miss Mary Weddel, of Mouson.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 53, Mr. Joseph Barnes. Hugh Hornby, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation; he was highly respected for his talents and integrity. Suddenly, in his 66th year, Joseph Hamilton, esq. late lieutenant of the army, and for nearly twenty years resident in Newcastle. Mrs. Fisher, widow of Mr. Richard Fisher, bookfeller. In his 73d year, Mr. William Couzens. At a very advanced age, Mr. Andrew Selsford, schoolmaster, in the Castle-yard. Aged 73, Mrs. Milner. Mr. James Wallace, second clerk to Charles Ogle, esq. collector of the customs.

At Carlisle, Mr. William Halhead, bookfeller; the urbanity of his manners, and his amiable disposition, had given him a strong claim to the esteem of all who knew him. Mr. John Graham, attorney. Mr. Foster, of the Wheat-sheaf, in Rickergate.

At Durham, Mr. Smith Burke, attorney.

At Morpeth, aged 64, Miss Dorothy Creswell, a maiden lady.

At Buttercrambe, aged 22, Miss Harriet Harrison Darley.

At Grindon, near Stockton, Mr. Middleton, surgeon and apothecary.

At Medomsley, Mrs. Wheldon.

At Nostell, in her 60th year, Lady Winn, relict of the late Sir Rowland Winn, bart.

At Wilton, near Guilbrough, Miss Carrick.

At Northallerton, Miss Smith.

At Longhorsley Low-lane, near Morpeth, aged 87, Mr. William Bates, the oldest tenant under the Carlisle family in that district.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in his 76th year, Mr. William Thowburn. In his 60th year, Captain Isaac Salkeld. After a long illness, Mrs. Shanks. Aged 32, Mr. John Rothery.

At Doverby, on her road from Maryport to Cockermouth, Mrs. Mary Osmotherly.

At Wigton, Mr. John Sanderson, innholder.

At Hawthead, aged 55, Mr. William Mackreth, of the Sun inn.

At Maryport, Capt. Benjamin Wise.

At Brackenthwaite, in the prime of life, after an illness of only a few hours, Mr. Joseph Greenlaw.

At Church-town, near Garstang, in the prime of life, Mrs. Pedder, wife of the Rev. J. Pedder.

At Workington, suddenly, aged 66, Mr. John Barton. In the prime of life, Captain William Craggs, of the Seaton. Mr. John Bell, son of Captain Isaac Bell, of the Hartley; his death is supposed to have been occasioned by a fall, as he was stepping on board that vessel a few days before.

At Stainburn, near Workington, Mrs. Margate Skelton.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. John Wawne, of New Malton, to Miss Fawcett. Mr. Joseph Sawyer, surgeon and apothecary in Selby, to Miss Welborn, of York.

At Hull, Mr. Robert Peck, printer of the Hull Packet, to Mrs. Johnson, of York. Mr. Moor, to Miss Oliver, daughter of the late Captain Oliver, of the South Lincoln militia. Mr. John Dixon, to Miss Jane Burn.

At Leeds, Mr. Clay, to Miss Firney. Mr. George Wilson, merchant, to Miss Willey. Mr. G. Wilkinson, innholder, to Mrs. Braithwaite.

At Sheffield, Mr. Richard Ince, to Miss Norris.

At Bradford, Mr. Charles Fletcher, attorney, to Miss Hodgson, of Whetley.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Blesard, to Miss Simpson.

At Doncaster, Mr. Dunn, of York theatre, to Miss Bickers.

At Whitby, Mr. Christopher Hunter, attorney, to Miss Hunter, a relative of the family.

At Wakefield, Mr. William Crowder, to Miss Oates. Mr. John Saltmer, bacon-factor, to Miss Elizabeth Caroline Havanna, of Edinburgh.

At Beverley, Mr. George Stephenson, to Miss Sarah Plowman. Also the Serjeant-Major of the Warwickshire fencible cavalry, to Miss Nancy Arley, of the Globe inn.

At Gomerall, Mr. John Chadwick, to Miss Ward, of Bruntcliffe, near Leeds.

At Driffield, Lieutenant Mullins, of the 31st regiment, to Miss Jane Gray.

Mr. Thomas Sagar, of Farley, to Miss Hartley, of Swinden, in Craven.

Died.] At York, Mr. Roberts. In her 79th year, Mrs. Lister. Aged 28, Mrs. Bartholoman. Mrs. Erskine. In his 69th year, Mr. John Atkinson; he served the respectable office of sheriff for this city in 1760.

At the same place, in his 76th year, Francis Bacon, esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation, and father of the city. He twice

twice served the office of lord mayor, in 1764 and 1777. He was a gentleman highly respected by his fellow-citizens for his manly independent spirit, and discharged the important duties of a magistrate with honour to himself and utility to the city.

At Hull, Mrs. Hirst. Aged 26, Miss Fisher, daughter of Captain Nicholas Fisher, of the Hamborough Packet.

At Leeds, at a very advanced age, Mr. Hugh Shillito, merchant.

At Bradford, Mr. Morgan, of the Sun inn. Mrs. Bramley, wife of Richard Ramsden Bramley, esq. of Grove-house, Leeds.

Suddenly, Mr. George Headley, of Newton upon Ouse.

[We are desired to correct the name of John Sutcliffe, M. D. whose death at Sheffield we announced in our last number, to Abraham; and also to add to the number of those who were indebted to him for the earlier part of their medical education, that of Edward Goodman Clarke, M. D. London.]

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Parr, to Miss Wood. Mr. Moore, to Miss Elizabeth Rimmer. Mr. Edward Pooler, shipwright, to Miss Elizabeth Edwards. Mr. Edward Sutton, to Miss Ormandy. Mr. Joseph Ostell, to Miss Betty Whiteley. Mr. James Gibson, to Miss C. Tomlinson.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Bancks, printer, to Mrs. Bayley. Mr. Richard Smalley, to Miss Eliza Baron. Mr. Henry Costard Bafnett, attorney, to Miss Lingard. Mr. Ralph Prince, to Miss Williams. Mr. John Boulton, to Miss Faulkner. Mr. Benjamin Pickering, to Miss Mary Hewitt, of Ardwick. Mr. James Wallace, to Miss Mary Knight.

At the same place, James Peelden, callender, aged 73, to Martha Lenton, aged 55. This veteran served King George II. and III. thirteen years, and was present at eight sieges in the West Indies and America, under the command of General Blake, in the 27th regiment of foot. He was likewise at the taking of the following places: the Havannah, Martinique, and Grenada, in the West Indies; Montreal, Shamorce, Crownpoint, Ticonderago, and the island of Noah, in America.

At Bolton, Mr. Carlisle, to Miss Mashall, of Manchester.

At Longton, near Preston, Mr. John Myers, of the latter, to Miss Blackhurst, of the former place.

At Hardshaw, Mr. David Hodgson, of Liverpool, to Miss Elizabeth Whalley, of Warrington.

At Leigh, Mr. Blundell, to Miss Radcliffe, of Atherton. Mr. Henry Warburton, to Miss Fanny Iherwood.

At Wigan, Mr. William Singleton, to Miss Prescott, of Upholland. Mr. Peor Robinson, of Bold, to Miss Ellen Jackson, of Cottam.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Birtles. Mrs. Aspinall. Aged 58, Mr. Thomas Allison; In her 72d year, Mrs. Ann Tyrer. Aged 78; Mr. John Smallshaw. Aged 77; Mr. John Parr. In her 81st year, Mrs. Ward.

At Manchester, in his 68th year, Mr. Benjamin Luke Winter, wine-merchant. Mr. William Artingfall. Aged 89, Mrs. Radley. Mrs. Radford. Mr. Ward.

At Blackburn, in his 34th year, Mr. Aspiden, surgeon, and member of the troop of gentlemen cavalry in that town.

On the 10th inst. James Leigh, esq. captain of the third company of Loyal Independent Warrington Volunteers.

Aged 73, Daniel Chisenhall, gent. of Arley, near Wigan.

At the advanced aged of 86, Mr. Thomas Smith, at the Dog-house Estate in Withington, upon which he had constantly resided for the last 60 years.

At Intack, near Coln, Mrs. Wilson.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. D. Clowes, limner, to Miss Maria Beckett, of London.

At Astbury, Mr. William Lowndes, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Thornicroft, of Moreton-hall, near the former place.

At Mold, Mr. Thomas Williams, to Miss Mary Jones, of the Star inn.

Died.] At Chester, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Griffies, timber-merchant. Suddenly, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mrs. Moreton. John Twigge, esq. of the Priory, formerly major of the Derbyshire regiment of militia. Mrs. Bedward. Aged 90, Mr. George Linsey, coal-merchant.

At Lyme, the Rev. Egerton Leigh, archdeacon of Salop.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Athbourne, Mr. William Hemsworth, maltster, to Miss Mary Ann Frith.

Died.] At Derby, aged 40, Mr. George Waterall, druggist.

At Draycott, aged 90, Mr. Thomas Jowett, senior.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Joseph Watkinson, to Miss Burrows. Mr. James Froggitt, aged 73, to Miss Richards, aged 60; about three weeks previous to this marriage, the bridegroom buried a wife, aged 70; his son performed the office of father, and his daughter that of bridemaid, on the occasion.

The Rev. Clifton Newton, eldest son of John Newton, esq. of Bulwell-house, near Nottingham, to Miss Amelia Elizabeth Barber, of Bilborough.

At East Retford, Mr. J. Heane, sheriff's officer, to Miss Ann Thorn, of Sterton High House.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Flower. Mr. Taylor. Mr. Luke Asling.

Suddenly, in the assembly-room at Nottingham, Captain Watson, son of Mr. W. Watson, of Waren Mills, near Belford.

J. Mor-

J. Morris, esq. of Short-hill, Nottingham.
At Beeston, near Nottingham, in her 64th year, Mrs. Ann Hopwell, mistress of the Blue-Ball public-house.

At Mansfield, in the prime of life, Miss Royle.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. John Steel, to Miss E. Curties, of Branston. Mr. Robert Fowler, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of Alderman Lloyd, of Worcester. Mr. Thomas English, to Miss Tusting.

Mr. Samuel Cadd, of Thorney, to Mrs. Watkinson, of the Three Tuns public-house above Hill.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barne, of the 7th light dragoons, to Miss Boucherett, daughter of the late Ayscoghe Boucherett, esq. of Willingham.

At Louth, Mr. Overton, botanist, to Miss Vintner. Mr. Richard Oates, to Miss E. Hardy.

At Heckington, Mr. Norborm Richardson, farmer, to Miss Sarah Briggs.

At Gainsborough, Mr. J. Shipham, to Mrs. Tomlinson. Mr. B. Fish, of the Red Lion inn, to Mrs. ShearSmith. Mr. John Moore, to Miss Ann Belton.

At Bickner, near Donington, Mr. J. Baxter, to Miss Mary Stoward.

At Sleaford, Mr. Bradley, to Miss Boothby.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 53, Mr. David Smith, formerly master of the Hare and Hounds public-house.

At Stamford, after a lingering illness, Mr. Wortley Searson, one of the aldermen of the corporation: he served the office of mayor in 1789. Aged 80, Mrs. Newark. In his 54th year, Mr. Morley Hodges. Mr. Richard Davies. Mr. Alderman Smith. Mr. Wm. Elliot. Miss Lowe.

At Boston, aged 59, Tho. Hardwick, gent. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

Mr. John Garratt, of Wispington, near Wragby, late serjeant in the Royal North Lincoln militia.

At Louth, Mrs. Clark, wife of Charles Marshal Clark, esq. captain of the Louth Infantry.

Mr. Christopher Wilson, of Halvering, near Louth: he was walking in the grounds near his own house, when he suddenly fell down, and instantly expired.

At Ewerby, Mr. John Priestley.

At Sleaford, aged 48, Mr. Fish, surgeon and apothecary.

At Peakirk, near Glington, Scotch Jenny, a noted fortune-teller.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The plan for instituting a Female Charity at Leicester, of which we gave a detailed report in the last Number of the Monthly Magazine, meets with the encouragement it so eminently deserves. A very respectable list of subscribers has already been published.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Whetton, woolstapler, to Miss Puley, of Sutton Che-
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ney. Mr. J. Wright, of the Marquis of Granby, to Mrs. Southerwaite, of Fleckney.

At Loughborough, Mr. John Allsop, attorney, to Miss Paget.

At Melton Mowbray, Josiah North, esq. of Burton Lazars, to Miss Bos.

The Rev. B. Evans, of Frowlesworth, to Miss Spencer, of Enderby.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Freer, relict of the late Mr. Freer, draper; and sister of Mrs. Palmer, and Mr. Booth, of Bilsdon.

In his 60th year, in a fit of apoplexy, while on a visit at Gadsby, John Mansfield, esq. a truly eminent, worthy, and respectable resident of Leicester, the founder of its PRINCIPAL BANK, and many years an ornament of the town for his magnanimous and princely spirit. His rise in life had been the entire result of his prudence and good conduct; and no man who had attained a similar degree of influence and prosperity, could on all occasions have deported himself with greater affability and urbanity. His first commencement in life, was as assistant in the house of a woollen-draper in Leicester, to whose business he afterwards succeeded; his respectable character in this trade, introduced him to a connection with the opulent family of the BOULTREE'S, and aided by its wealth and his own engaging manners, he succeeded in establishing under the firm of BOULTREE and MANSFIELD as respectable a country Bank as any in the kingdom. He was also a partner in another banking concern at Grantham, carried on under the firm of MANNERS and MANSFIELD. He had served the office of Mayor, in a *close* corporation, by no means remarkable for its liberality or respectability; but had the address to maintain the good opinion of all parties during his mayoralty, and subsequent magistracy. He was in short such a character as seldom cheers a provincial circle; superior to its narrow prejudices and habits, he felt and acted as a citizen of the world, and by his liberal mode of thinking, softened many of the violent asperities and collisions of party. Such a man will long be missed—it would be superfluous to add that he died beloved and lamented by the whole county. He is succeeded in his share of the banking concern by his second son JOHN, who, to much of his father's magnanimity, so requisite in a business of which confidence is the life and soul, adds a large fortune recently acquired by a respectable marriage. Mr. M's other children were JAMES, a captain in the army, and a DAUGHTER whose marriage was announced in our last magazine.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. Barratt, of Pooley-hall, near Polesworth.

Mr. T. Vowe, of Hallaton.

At his house, at Stretton-en-le-Fields, in his 69th year, John Case Browne, esq. whose loss will be severely felt, not only by his immediate connexions, but by the whole neighbourhood. The poor never pleaded in

vain at his door; the sick and aged in his parish were daily supplied from his table; his character was equally respectable in private and in public life. A steady principle of doing good, never to be shaken, distinguished all his actions: in short, the whole tenor of his life bore evidence to the words of Pope—

“An honest man’s the noblest work of God.”

At Burrow, after a lingering illness, which he bore with a fortitude and resignation seldom paralleled, Mrs. Brown, wife of the Rev. Mr. Brown, rector of that place. She was a person of exemplary virtue, and universally respected.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. David Hutchinson, to Miss E. Hitchiner, of Tixall.

At Leek, Mr. William Lownds, to Mrs. Davenport, of Cleaver-hall.

Mr. B. Swinnerton, of Newcastle, to Miss Poole, of Finney-green.

Died.] Sir John Parker Mesley, bart. of Rolleston-house in this county, and lord of the manor of Manchester.

At Newcastle, at the great age of 102 years, Thomas Chell. He retained his sight and hearing in a wonderful degree, but had kept his bed for the last twelve months.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Alexander Pope, carpenter, of Soho-Foundry, to Miss Mary Rock, of Norwich. Mr. Richard Hughes, to Miss Lobrot. Mr. John Carey, to Miss Alexander. Mr. John Clarke, to Miss Ann Hyde. Mr. William Felton, to Miss Morris.

At Coventry, Mr. Robinson, master of the George and Dragon public-house, to Miss Ann Biddle.

At Farewell, Monsieur Roulette, lieutenant of infantry in the French service, to Miss Theophila Jackson, only daughter of the late Mr. Jackson, proctor, at Litchfield.

At Gnosall, Mr. Thomas Wallors, of Brewood, to Miss Swan, of Knightley, Staffordshire.

Mr. Richard Tanner, of Dale End, to Miss Mary Fletcher, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. N. Juxon. Mr. William Marshall. Mrs. Bickley. Miss Row. Mrs. Poney. Mrs. Mollineux. Mr. Edward Wilkes, formerly of the royal navy.

At Coventry, Mr. Langham. Mrs. Eburne. Mr. Patrick. Mrs. Holmes, of the Rising-Sun. Mrs. Mellis. Mrs. Gibbs.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Oswestry, Mr. Phillips, of Tynyrhos, to Miss Croxon, of the former place. Mr. Rees, to Mrs. James.

Robert Burton, esq. of Longnor Castle, to Miss Rose Smitheman, of the West Coppice.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Spendlove. Mr. Peter Beck. Lieutenant-colonel Woodward, late of the 24th regiment of foot.

At the same place, Denett Milton Woodward, esq. late colonel of the 43d regiment

of foot. He was a gentleman of distinguished professional merit, and great private worth.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The iron-bridge at Stamford, in this county, is now completed, and a more perfect piece of workmanship has never been exhibited since the discovery of casting iron for such noble purposes. Notwithstanding that it consists of one single arch, the structure is so judiciously improved, as to rise only five feet from the first entrance to the centre of the bridge. It has an elegant appearance, is perfectly safe and durable, and reflects the highest credit on the artist who executed it.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Robert Fowler, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of Mr. Alderman Lloyd. Mrs. Juliana Walker, wife of Thomas Walker, esq. of Dublin.

Thomas Dowdeswell, esq. of Pull-court, to Miss Magdaline Pasley, youngest daughter of Vice-admiral Sir T. Pasley, bart.

Mr. Jackson, attorney, of West Bromwich, to Miss Bullock. Also Mr. Joseph Halford, of Handsworth, to a sister of the former lady.

Mr. J. Grafton, of Stourbridge, to Mrs. E. Ault, of Longford.

Mr. Thomas Pritchett, of Martley, to Miss Pritchett, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Evans, formerly mistress of the Severn Iron public-house. Mrs. Godbere. Mrs. Stevenson. In her 84th year, Mrs. Brooke, many years mistress of a respectable boarding-school in that city.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Richard Carwardine, wine-merchant, to Mrs. Pritchard, of Holmer.

At Leominster, Samuel Hughes, M. D. to Miss Edwards.

At Whitbourn, John Freeman, jun. of Gaines, esq. to Miss Dansey, of London, niece of Richard Dansey, esq. of Clatter-park.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Wm. Griffiths, many years butler of the college. Mrs. Ellis.

In his 66th year, Mr. John Plevy, of Buttermore, near Leominster.

At Malvern, Mr. Thomas Watcham, of Stoke Edith. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, as he was returning from Worcester market. He had long been subject to fits, and this calamity overtaking him as he was riding, he had not the presence of mind to disentangle his foot from the stirrup, and was thus dragged by the horse and dreadfully mangled.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Duke of Norfolk is elected mayor of Gloucester, on which occasion he gave an elegant dinner, at his own expense, at the Spa-house, the corporation having suspended all public entertainments during the war.

A journeyman miller at Dursley, in this county, of a musical and mechanical turn, some time since made a violin, and afterwards a barrel-organ; which latter instrument he played by means of the great water-wheel of his

his master's mill. He has lately, without any assistance or instruction whatever, constructed an organ for Dursley church, remarkable for the fullness and melody of its tones.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. John Cornish; attorney, to Miss Sims. Mr. Filorns, to Miss Yeoman. The Rev. Mr. T. Load, to Miss Brock. Mr. Osborne, attorney, to Miss Seager, of Shirehampton. Mr. Philip Wright, to Mrs. Cook. Captain John Jenkins, of Minehead, to Miss Susan Jenkins, of Watchet. Mr. Wm. Tanner, to Miss Ann Vaughan.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Goodson Vines, esq. to Mrs. Summers.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Charles Wayland, printer. Mr. Josiah Dando, agent to Mr. Wiltshire's London warehouse. Mrs. Clayfield. Suddenly, Mr. O. Norman, in her 68th year, Mrs. Margaret Plaifeway. Miss Fowler. In the prime of life, Mr. James Pidding. Aged 94, Mrs. Eleanor Laroche, sister to the late Alderman Laroche. Suddenly, Mrs. Langston, of the Seven Stars public-house. Mr. Jameson. Mr. Stone. Mrs. Allard. Mrs. Perry, of the Rose and Crown, Broadmead. Mrs. Baller. Mr. James Massey.

At Gloucester, suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Williams, brandy-merchant.

At the Hot-Wells, Miss Maria Siddons, second daughter of Mrs. Siddons, of Drury-Lane Theatre.

At Thornbury, William Evans, esq. late captain of the 28th regiment of foot.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. George Jekyll, of Lincoln College, to Miss Ann Brown. Mr. Charles Brown, to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith. Mr. William Jackson, to Mrs. M. Duke.

At Moulsoford, in the parish of Cholsey, John Collins, esq. of Milton, Berks, to Miss E. Evans, of Cholsey.

Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. John Davy, D. D. master of Balliol College. Mr. Richard Kimberley, second butler of Merton College.

In her 85th year, universally beloved and respected, Lady Henrietta Roper, widow of the late Robert Roper, esq. of Maffets, in the county of Hertford.

At Calthorpe House, near Banbury, after a short illness. Miss Cobb, eldest daughter of Thomas Cobb, esq. She was an amiable and accomplished young lady in the prime of life, deservedly esteemed by a numerous acquaintance, by whom she will long be regretted. Her death is a great affliction to her friends, and will be particularly felt by the younger part of her father's family, over whom, since the death of her mother, she exercised a maternal care.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Thomas Dunkley, to Miss Mawbey, of Braunton.

The Rev. Daniel Washbourn, of Wellingborough, to Miss S. Bowden, of Tooting.

At Moulton, near Northampton, Mr. Thomas Pell, farmer, to Mrs. Cox.

Mr. Tester, of Wellingborough, to Miss Dunkley, of Northampton.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Willis.

At Newport Pagnell, Miss Edmunds, eldest daughter of Mr. Edmunds, surgeon.

Aged 81, Mr. Robert Muggliston, formerly an eminent linen and woollen-draper in Peterborough.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Horwood, the Rev. Jonathan Briggs, vicar of Thornborough, to Miss Bradberry, of the former place.

Mr. William Bull, attorney, of Aylesbury, to Miss Brest, only daughter of the Rev. Peter Erett, of Charlton upon Otmoor.

Died.] At the Earl of Chesterfield's, at Baileys, near Salt-hill, in this county, the Right Hon. the Countess of Chesterfield. Her ladyship has left one daughter, Lady Harriet Stanhope, to lament her loss.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The county goal, towards the building of which the late Mr. Whitbread bequeathed 3,000*l.* is to be erected without delay. The Duke of Bedford has made a present of the ground, in the vicinity of Bedford, on the road leading to Clapham. Mr. Wing, a mason of Bedford, has contracted for the building at 7,000*l.* which leaves a surplus of 4,000*l.* to be taken out of the county rates.

Died.] At Woburn, in his 47th year, Mr. Furness, apothecary.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At St. Neots, after a short illness, George Reynolds, esq. formerly a major in the army, and afterwards for many years major in the Huntingdonshire militia.

At Godmanchester, George Rowley, esq. father of Owley Rowley, esq. receiver-general for this county.

At Hilton, in his 63d year, Walter Peck, esq. He was many years in the commission of the peace, and conciliated at once the friendship and esteem of all who knew him.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Edward Green, esq. of Hinxton, to Miss Humphreys, of Bath.

At Stuntney, Mr. Edward Cropley, second son of Mr. John Cropley, an opulent farmer at Ely, to Miss Hatch, of Northney, near Stuntney.

At Ely, Charles Dixon Green, esq. lieutenant in the 60th regiment of foot, now stationed in the West Indies, to Miss Mary Marshall, of Ely.

John Matthews, gent. of March, to Miss Moss.

Died.] At Ely, suddenly, Mr. Henry Beamas.

At Wisbech, in his 76th year, after a very severe and lingering illness, George Hawes, esq. formerly collector of the customs at that port.

Aged 63, Mr. John Hemington, many years an opulent farmer at Denny Abbey, but who had for some time retired from business.

At Fen-Ditton, Miss Susan Forlow, youngest sister of John Forlow, esq. mayor of Cambridge.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. William Palgrave, jun. of Yarmouth, to Miss Baker.

The Rev. Mr. Lumkin, rector of Monewden, to Miss Goodwin, of Ipswich.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Halesworth, to Miss Charlotte Smyth, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 24, Mr. Reuben Deave Barrett. In her 68th year, Mrs. Sarah Hamm. Mrs. Sarah Dring. Aged 50, Mr. Samuel Bond, auctioneer. In his 74th year, Mr. John Roper. Aged 67, Mrs. Jane Corver. Mr. Thomas Amy.

At Yarmouth, to which place he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. Edward Oxley, druggist, of Sudbury, aged 46. In his 67th year, Mr. Robert Smith, late one of the proprietors of the Norwich stage-coach. Mrs. Morris, wife of Captain Morris.

At Kettlestone, in her 22d year, Mrs. C. Leider, daughter of the Rev. James Cory, late rector of that parish.

Aged 64, Mr. Wm. Gilbert, of Hardly.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Henry Cuyler, esq. major of the 27th regiment of foot, and deputy adjutant-general to the forces in the West Indies, to Miss Stewart, daughter of the Rev. Charles Stewart, of Long Melford.

Mr. John Cockerill, farmer, of Beaumont's-hall, Pakenham, to Miss Craske, of Stowlangtoft.

The Rev. Thomas Seabrook, of Cavendish, to Miss E. Brewster.

Mr. Edward Harvey, of Old Newton, to Miss Otley.

Died.] At Bury, in her 72d year, Mrs. Alexander, widow of the late Mr. William Alexander, merchant, of London, and daughter to the late Dr. Monsey, physician to Chelsea hospital. Also Mrs. Pryke.

Mrs. Alice Baker, of Brook's-hall Farm, Ipswich.

Mr. Samuel Collett, of Lowestoft.

At Sibton-park, John Clayton, esq. He served the office of high-sheriff for this county in 1796.

Mr. Seyer, formerly of the Horse and Groom in Melton.

Aged 78, Francis Beales, gent. warden of Melford hospital in this county.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hatfield, sincerely regretted by her relatives and a very numerous acquaintance, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Ann Bulkeley. She was the eldest daughter of the late Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, by his first wife, Mary Countess of Peterborough, and sister to the Right Hon. Lady Preston. This family are lineally descended from the ancient Lord Mordaunt's, of Turvy, in Wiltshire. She has left an only sister, the Right Hon. Lady Mordaunt, lady of the bedchamber to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

The present Earl of Peterborough is only her half-brother. Her ladyship married a relation of the Right Hon. Lord Bulkeley, the Rev. Samuel Bulkeley, of Coedane, in the isle of Anglesea, prebendary of Bristol, and rector of Hinton, in Northamptonshire.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Goldhanger, Mr. Bental, farmer, to Miss Forster, of Power's-hall, Witham.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. John Summers, jun. a member of Captain Gapp's volunteers.

At Colchester, Mr. Thomas Terrington, of Hull, lieutenant and quartermaster in the South Lincoln militia.

At Lawford, near Colchester, Mrs. Anne Rigby, sister of the late Right Hon. Richard Rigby.

John Richard Comyns, esq. of Bursted-Lodge, Billericay, grandson of the late Chief Baron Comyns, of Highland, in this county.

KENT.

Married.] At Rochester, Mr. Tho: Baker, to Miss Kerlake, of London.

At Deal, Mr. Parkefon, to Miss Mackeson.

At Lydd, Mr. Allen, to Miss Morrison.

At Appledore, Mr. Samson, farmer, to Miss Susannah Durrant.

At Milton, Mr. Thomas Hull, schoolmaster, to Miss Elizabeth Wood.

At Ash, after a courtship of 50 years, Richard Solly, farmer and grazier, to Miss Fearman.

At Word, Mr. William Bassett, of Yalden, to Miss Sarah Sawkins, of Lyminge. Also Mr. William Sawkins, to Miss Ann Baker.

In the isle of Thanet, Mr. Richardson, to Miss White.

At Cranbrook, Mr. Tanner, to Miss Ann Everden.

At Charing, Mr. William Harrison, to Miss Elizabeth Epps.

At Folkestone, Mr. Godden, to Miss Shorden.

Died.] At Canterbury, after a short illness, Mrs. Fuller. Robert Le Geyt, esq. of the archbishop's palace.

At Maidstone, Miss Roffe.

At Chatham, Mrs. Manclark, wife of Mr. Manclark, one of the clerks in the cheque-office in the dock-yard. Mrs. Chidwick.

At Dover, Miss Knocker.

Killed by a shot fired from Archeliff-Fort, as the artillery-men were exercising the great guns, James Thomson, a marine, and Thomas Saunders, a seaman, of the sloop Osprey.

At Brompton, Mr. Bowers, master house-carpenter, of Chatham dock-yard. Mrs. Kincaid. Mrs. Colvill, wife of Lieut. Colvill, of the Chatham division of marines.

At Tunbridge, Mrs. Arnold. Mrs. Barber.

At Boxley, the Rev. George Barvill, rector of Leyborne.

At Cranbrook, Mr. William Newman, woolstapler.

At

At her seat at Teston, in her 72d year,
Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Smith.

At Lyminge, Mr. John Broadbridge.

At Tenterden, in his 90th year, Mr. Corke.

At Feverham, aged 72, Mr. John Tappenden.

At Bromley, Edward Southouse, esq. of Manuden-hall, Herts.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Matson.

Sir Charles Farnaby Ratcliffe, bart. one of the representatives in parliament for the town and port of Hythe.

At Margate, aged 76, Mr. Twiss, grocer.

At Eastry, Mr. Thomas Keble.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. Thomas English, to Miss Rebecca Apsey.

Died.] At Lewes, Mrs. Cooper.

At East Grinstead, Mrs. M. Ottley.

At Stanmer, near Lewes, Mrs. Metcalf, wife of the Rev. Mr. Metcalf, rector of that parish.

At Westerton, near Chichester, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Henry Halsted, farmer.

At Wigfal, Mrs. Tryon, wife of Major Tryon, of the first Northampton regiment of militia.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. T. Higgs, to Miss H. Webb, of Ruscomb. Mr. Thomas Simcock, coachmaster, in Reading, to Miss Mary Halliwell, only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Halliwell, of Newbury, proprietor of the Bath coaches.

At Moulsoford, in the parish of Cholsey, Mr. John Collins, of Milton, to Miss M. Evans, of Cholsey.

Mr. Joseph Wickwar, of Bangor, near Newbury, to Miss Ann Coverdale, eldest daughter of John Coverdale, esq. of Ingateston-Hall, Essex.

The Rev. James Lane, B. D. fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, and rector of Remenham, in this county, to Miss Elizabeth Turton, youngest daughter of Wm. Turton, esq. of Olveston, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. George Bayles, master of the blue-school in that town.

On Pinkney's Green, near Maidenhead, Robert Oxlade, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. C. Woolbridge, attorney, to Miss Weddell. Mr. Paul, of College-mill, to Miss Camis.

At Southampton, Mr. Richard Martin, of the Fountain inn, to Miss Jane Jacobs, of Hill and Sidford.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Anne Clarke. In her 42d year, Mrs. Bowles, of Bolderwood Lodge, in the New Forest.

At Hushborne Tarrant, aged 75, Mrs. Marten.

At Cowdon cottage, near Andover, in his 55th year, Mr. William Burrough Child.

At Goodworth Clatford, Mr. Joseph Welch.

At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, W. R. Pepperell, esq. only son of Sir William Pepperell, bart.

The Rev. James Worley, rector of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, one of the magistrates for that county, and a commissioner for the sale of the land-tax.

WILTSHIRE.

At a meeting of the committee of the Salisbury and Southampton canal, it appeared upon an accurate investigation, that the works on every part of the canal are completing in a very substantial manner; that the navigation will be open to Dean by Christmas, and the whole undertaking will be entirely completed by Midsummer next.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Webb, to Miss Hunt.

At Newton Toney, the Chevalier Henry Roquemont, of Willbury House, an emigrant French officer of cavalry, to Miss Freeman, of Appleshaw, daughter of the late John Freeman, esq. of Chull Lodge. This lady brings her husband a fortune of 35,000l.

The Rev. Thomas South, of Broad Chalke, to Miss Pinckney, of Knighton.

Died.] At Salisbury, in her 63th year, Mrs. Barnard. Greatly lamented, Miss L. Cotton, third daughter of the late Sir John Hyde Cotton, bart.

At Trowbridge, Mrs. Reynolds, a maiden lady, aunt of Mr. Richard Reynolds, and of Frederick Reynolds, the dramatist, to each of whom she has bequeathed a handsome fortune.

At Market Lavington, Mrs. Trickey.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, the Rev. Abel Edwards, dissenting minister, to Miss Channing. Mr. S. Churchill, to Miss Branham.

Mr. Wm. Enson, of Sherborne, to Miss Tabitha Shew, of Belmont.

Isaac Tucker, esq. of Bridport, to Miss Tucker, of Burton.

Mr. Henry Kaines, jun. of Manston, to Miss Clarke, of Blandford.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Cozens, a lady of great respectability and fortune, and widow of Arthur Cozens, late of Yetminster. Mrs. Galpin, of the White Hart Inn.

At Weymouth, aged 96, Capt. Trenchard. Mrs. Willett, wife of John Willett, esq. of Merly House, in this county.

At Poole, Mr. Glover, adjutant of the Staffordshire supplementary militia: he was returning from Woodbury fair, when his horse taking fright, threw him, and fractured his skull.

At Bere Regis, aged 77, Mrs. Curtis.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The bridge at Bridgewater is now completed. It is principally composed of cast iron, brought in pieces from Coalbrooke Dale, Shropshire, by water carriage, and consists of one arch, 75 feet in the span. The road

road way is 24 feet in the clear, including two foot pave-ways. It is lighted with six lamps, and cost 4000*l.* which expence was defrayed by an additional toll on all the turnpikes leading to the town. The former bridge had stood 500 years, and was built by an ancient lord of Bridgewater. The piers are not yet quite taken away. This new bridge is one of the handfomest in the kingdom.

The new fair on Kingsdown was held on the 24th of September, for the first time, and was attended by a concourse of dealers far exceeding the most sanguine expectation.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Joseph Hawker, of Barrington, to Mrs. Jane Malla, of Widcombe. Mr. Wm. Warner, to Miss Husbands. Mr. James Tudgee, to Miss Elizabeth Haynes. Mr. Samuel Huckvale, to Miss Hannah Frances Parsons. Captain James, of the royal navy, to Miss C. Yeeles. Mr. J. Griffiths, to Miss Jane Robinson. Edward Bellamy, of the 13th light dragoons, to Miss Sarah Anne Cobbe.

At the same place, his excellency the Chevalier d'Almeida, Portuguese ambassador, to the daughter of the Marquis de Marialva, hereditary master of the horse to the court of Portugal.

At Wells, Mr. George Newman, to Miss L. Burne.

Died.] At Bath, Miss Powell, sole heiress of the late Charles Powell, esq. of Castle Maddock, Brecknockshire. Mr. J. Fisher: his death was occasioned by eating too freely of nuts. In her 90th year, Mrs. Deane, sister to the late Sir Wm. Draper, K. B. Mrs. Tucker, of the Jamaica punch-house, St. James's-street. Mr. Charles Millar, who lately kept the Ring of Bells in the Grove. Mrs. Tyndale. Mrs. Cottell. Aged 71, Major General Ogilvie, formerly of the 3d regiment of Guards: he went to bed the preceding night apparently in good health, and had been conversing with a friend but a few minutes before he expired. Mrs. Stone, daughter of Sir Edward Baynton, bart. Mr. Friday. Mrs. Dash. Mr. Browne, attorney.

At Taunton, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Bovet, wife of Mr. Bovet, attorney, and daughter of James Kirkpatrick, esq. some years since clerk of the peace for the county of Somerset.

At Frome, Mr. Gregory, of the Bell Inn.

In the parish of Uphill, the Rev. Walter Chapman, vicar of Banwell, in this county: his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, which dislocated his neck, and put an immediate period to his existence. He was son of the late Rev. Dr. Walter Chapman, many years rector of Bradford, and master of St. John's Hospital, Bath.

At Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Watts, wife of Samuel Watts, gent. Mr. Levi Ames.

At Stoneaston, in the prime of life, Mr. John Miles.

At Holbrooke House, in this county, Wm. Fooks, esq. rear-admiral of the blue.

In the parish of Wookey, Mrs. Lax.

At West Horrington, near Wells, Mr. John Catgutt.

At Maiden Bradley, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Perry, a domestic in the Duke of Somerset's family.

At Woolley, near Bradford, Miss Baskerville.

At his lodgings at Bath, Edmund Earl of Cork and Orrery, colonel of the Somersetshire militia. His lordship was born in 1742, and succeeded his brother Hamilton, late Earl of Cork and Orrery, in 1764, being the second surviving son of John Earl of Orrery, much celebrated as the friend of Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, &c. and for his writings: in whose person the two earldoms of Cork and Orrery became united. As soon as his lordship took his seat in the House of Lords as Baron Boyle, he joined with that truly respectable body of men who formed the opposition for the first twenty years of the present reign; and we find his name in all the divisions in the House of Lords at that time, and to several of the protests, particularly that short but spirited one entered into on the ejection of Lord Chatham's motion to bring in a bill on the great affair of the Middlesex election. Yet, notwithstanding his lordship's close connection with this body, we do not find him appointed to any place during the short time they were in power. His lordship, in the year he succeeded to the title, married Miss Ann Courtenay, daughter of Richard Courtenay, Esq. and niece to the late Earl of Sandwich, by whom he has one son, John Richard Viscount Dungannon, born in 1765, who is now captain of a company in the Coldstream regiment of guards, with the rank of colonel.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.] At Exeter, the Rev. Robert Tarrant, A. M. He was one of the prebendaries of Exeter cathedral, and had been more than 42 years rector of St. Petrock, and sequestrator of St. Kerian, in that city.

Also Mr. Walker. Aged 79, Miss M. Sanderfon.

At Plymouth, aged 68, Mrs. Crees, wife of W. Crees, esq. agent victualler at that port. On the 6th instant, after a few days illness, Mr. Robert Harris, of Plymouth Dock, surgeon of the royal navy, and contractor for French sick prisoners of war at that port.

At Kingsbridge, aged 88, Wm. Woolcott, esq. many years an eminent surgeon and apothecary of Dartmouth, and uncle to Dr. Woolcott, generally known by the name of Peter Pindar.

CORNWALL.

At Falmouth, and other ports in this county, as well as on the coast of Devon, great preparations are making to resume the pilchard fishery; the great marts, Turkey and the Greek islands, being now fully open to the English.

THE arrivals during the month have been very considerable, particularly from the Baltic, West-Indies, Lisbon, and a fleet of 18 East-Indiamen. The Bengal ships, with two from Columbo, brought the following cargoes:

BENGAL PIECE-GOODS.

MUSLINS.		Pieces.			Pieces.
Coffees	- - -	16,400	Bazar Assortments	- - -	25
Doreas	- - -	3,150	Bandannoes	- - -	4,250
Mulmuls	- - -	850	Carridarries	- - -	674
Ditto Handkerchiefs	- - -	2,500	Cuttannees	- - -	1,656
Neckcloths	- - -	200	Ditto Flowered	- - -	690
Terrindams	- - -	700	Cushtaes	- - -	1,300
CALLICOES.			Dysooktoys	- - -	200
Bastaes	- - -	47,569	Ginghams	- - -	400
Callipatties	- - -	1,080	Herba Lunges	- - -	100
Emmerties	- - -	3,200	Romals Soot	- - -	23,100
Gurrahs	- - -	8,970	Ditto Pullicat	- - -	800
Humhums	- - -	4,100	Ditto Sickterfoyl	- - -	400
Putcahs	- - -	120	Ditto Barnagore	- - -	2,200
Mammoodies	- - -	500	Ditto New	- - -	200
Sallums	- - -	100	Ditto Gilderfoyl	- - -	200
Sannoos	- - -	1,200	Ditto Silk Lunges	- - -	300
PROHIBITED.			Seerfuckers	- - -	3,100
Atchabannies	- - -	494	Taffaties	- - -	1,000
			Ditto Striped	- - -	200

Sugar, Bags, 24,261,	- Cwt.	34,975	Borax unrefined, Duppors 73,	Cwt.	160
Shellack, Chests 10,	- Cwt.	51	Saltpetre, Bags 17,327,	- Cwt.	24,200
Cotton, Bales 1,072,	- lb.	353,516	Cinnamon, Bales 4,639,	- lb.	429,802
Ginger, Bags 1,537,	- Cwt.	1,660	Raw-silk, Bales 436, Muster 1,	lb.	69,812
Pepper, - - -	- lb.	247,101	Lack Lake, Boxes 4,	- Cwt.	806

Besides privilege-goods, consisting chiefly of indigo, sugar, and piece-goods.

The East-India sugar, at the company's late sale of 23,000 bags, went very high, which will probably encourage them to increase their import of that article.

The sale of raw-silk went from 10 to 30 *per cent.* higher than the preceding sale: China, in particular, sold uncommonly high, on account of the scarcity of it for some time previous to the sale, and the small quantity put up. The price will probably keep up for some time, as the fleet lately arrived has brought only 400 bales of China silk, and 437 bales of Bengal. A further import of the latter article is, however, expected before the February sale. The Bengal organzine, of which there was only 30 lots in the late sale, sold for very little more than it would have gone at in the raw; the company must therefore sustain a loss upon it, which may have more effect than any arguments respecting the impropriety of this speculation, in inducing them to relinquish it. Italian raw-silks are very scarce, and have rather advanced in price. Of Fossombrone there is none in the market, except a few bales of inferior quality: Pessaro is likewise very scarce. Friuli, of which also there is but little, is from 34s. to 35s. gr. lb. French raws are from 22s. 6d. to 25s. sm. lb. Forli from 34s. to 35s. gr. lb. Thrown silks have likewise advanced a little; superfine Bergam in particular, which is at present from 31s. to 34. Piedmont from 32s. to 37s.

Pepper continues at a very high price.

The Stocks have continued to rise since our last report. The expected operation of the sale of the land-tax, aided by the influence of the late naval victories, upon public confidence, may, in some degree, account for this rise, and in all probability, will for some time at least tend to a still further increase to the value of the public funds.

Bank Stock, on the 16th of October, was at 126, and has risen to 130.—5 *per Cent.* Annuities, on the 27th of Sept. were at 79½; rose on the 4th of October to 81½: and were on the 27th of October at 81 5-8th.—4 *per Cent.* Consols. were, on the 16th of October, at 65½; rose on the 24th to 66 5-8th; and were, on the 27th of October, at 66¾.—3 *per Cent.* Consols. on the 27th of Sept. were at 50 3-8th; rose on the 4th of October to 51½; on the 24th of October to 52½; and were, on the 27th of October, at 53 1-8th.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE harvest has now, we believe, been finished in every part of the island, and has almost every where been highly productive. It has also, with very few exceptions, been got in remarkably well. One of our reports from the northern part of England observes, that a finer harvest than the last cannot be remembered in these parts, and the autumn, so far, has been extremely favourable. Grain, of all sorts, has been housed in the most perfect order, and, in general, found to yield well from the sheaf. The weather was so fine, that corn ripened even and quickly, and was got in unimpaired. Wheats, with a few exceptions, were a good

a good crop; barley failed in no instance, except on very light soils; oats almost universally turned out well. The flail is not yet freely applied, particularly to oats and barley.

The account of our Norfolk reporter is, however, not quite so favourable in some circumstances; he says the continued and uncommon dryness of the summer, and early part of the autumn, has, in some respects, been very unfavourable to the farmers. The wheats, however, bore the drought extremely well; the ordinary crops flourished, and those luxuriant ones which a wet season would have inevitably *laid down*, stood against the sickle at harvest, with a heavy ear and well-corned kernel. The summer corns were in general very light, particularly those which were late sown: and those which were sown either on *very heavy*, or on *very light* soil. *Pease*, at best, a precarious crop, were much mildewed, and, in some places, maggot-eaten: horse-beans that escaped the louse, are a good sample. But the mischief of a thin crop is permanent; if corn does not cover the land, weeds will; the pea and bean stubble, therefore, are in most instances very foul; and those farmers were probably the wisest, who, instead of suffering the sward to remain till Michaelmas, and then setting it with wheat, broke up the land as soon as the crop was harvested. By this means the heat and drought would penetrate to the roots, and destroy many of the weeds before they had seeded.

The extreme goodness of the season has in general afforded the farmer an opportunity of putting in the new crop of wheat to advantage. On those grounds, however, that are *new* covered with turnips, he must stand the chance of the future season. From Norfolk, we are indeed informed, that notwithstanding the harvests were uncommonly early this year, the wheats do not appear to have been got in before their usual time: on the stiff clayey lands, farmers could not break up their layers so soon as they wished to have done, in consequence of the drought; and on the light sandy soils, to have sown would have been a mere waste of seed; wheats will not vegetate in dust. No time, however, was lost: for the muck-cart was kept in continual motion, with infinitely less wear and tear of horse and cart, and consequently with much more expedition, than it would have been in wet weather. Some fine showers fell at the latter end of September, and the farmers without any interruption, broke up their lands in fine order: the young wheats soon sprouted, and now look remarkably well.

Turnips are, we believe, generally a good crop. In Norfolk, we understand the farmers were remarkably fortunate this year in the season of turnip sowing: some of the earlier plants were indeed taken off by the fly, but by far the greater part even of those escaped its ravages; some gentle and warm showers soon fell, and promoted incipient vegetation; the leaves of the plants, as they grew larger, were kept in almost continued agitation by the winds, and exercise being alike salubrious to vegetable and animal nature, the plants looked healthy, and promised an abundant increase. Drought, however, has succeeded, and the turnips are much affected by it: on light lands a mildew has, in many places, seized them. But the disease which is by far the most prevalent among turnips this year, and, which, indeed, prevails in a very unusual degree, is called, among Norfolk farmers, the *anbury*; the cause of this disease is not yet ascertained: if drought does not immediately produce it, the coincidence of a remarkably dry season, and a remarkably anburied turnip crop, justifies a suspicion that the former may, in some measure at least, contribute to promote the latter.

Potatoes have generally answered pretty well, except on sharp gravelly soils, where the disease called the *curl*, has often done injury. The crops are now taking up, and seem to turn out well.

Our Norfolk correspondent also reports, that during the greater part of the summer, the farmers have suffered severely from the want of feed for their horses and cattle: the grass, excepting on meadows and low lands, was parched up for a considerable time. Such a scarcity of feed, indeed, has not been remembered for many years; cows, in most places, have yielded but little milk; and the writer of this has been obliged to give his horses a lock of clover hay at the noon hours, and a feed of corn and chaff mixed: some persons in his neighbourhood were obliged to give their cows turnips, when they were not larger than a common sized apple! This scarcity of green food has not, however, been by any means generally experienced. In some districts there has been an abundant produce of this kind.

Hops. At Weyhill fair the quantity of new hops was less than in any one year for thirty years past. One plantation, that last year produced thirty tons, had not 15 cwt. this year. The Farnham plantations had more hops in proportion than the country ones. Prices of new, from twelve pounds to twenty-two guineas; brown yearlings, nine guineas; good, up to twelve; fine ones higher. There were some samples of Kent hops shewn; prices from eight guineas to ten.

Horses, at the same fair, were plentiful, and very cheap, particularly some good colts of the cart breed, and others equally useful.

Hogs are every where in abundance, and very cheap.

CATTLE. Lean cattle are considerably lowered in their prices, and seem still on the decline.

SHEEP are also considerably reduced in price. At Lewes fair, which generally regulates the prices of South Down sheep, the best and prime ewes bought from 32s. to 33s. per head: wethers from 28s. 29s. and 30s. per head; lambs sold dear, from 20s. to 24s. per head. In this and every other large fair, they begin to decline in prices.

*. To this Number is added a very large MAP of EGYPT, intended to illustrate the military Movements of General BOUNAPARTE.